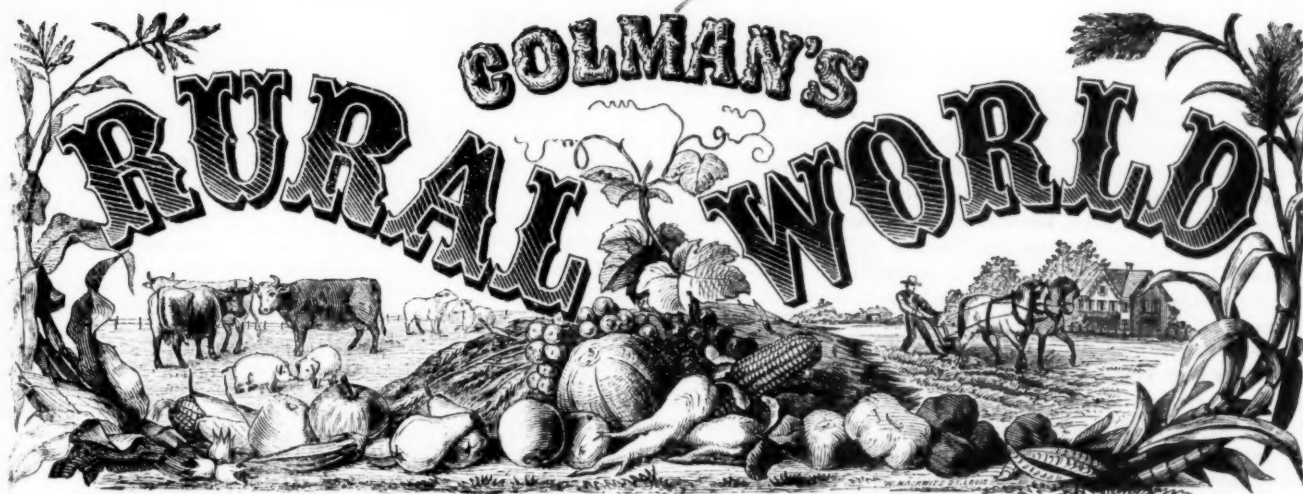


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VOL. XXII.

ST. LOUIS, MO., APRIL 24, 1869.

No 17.

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Sorghum—Prepare to Plant It.

There is a peculiarity in the American character which crops out more or less in all business transactions. The farmer is no exception to this rule, viz: he, like the merchant or mechanic, is ever ready to make any change in his business which he thinks promises large and speedy returns. If wool is high, he invests in sheep; if dairy products bring large returns, he invests in cows; if a new gold mine is discovered in California, or Montana, or Alaska—he lets cows and sheep go to the dogs, and is ready to traverse a continent that he may obtain the coveted treasure. Many persons are yet alive who remember the *morus multicaulis* fever, when everybody expected to get rich by raising silk-worms; just now the potato fever is raging fearfully. But, without enumerating further all the ways of making riches come, such as new grapes, strawberries, raspberries, &c., &c.—we will come to the point, namely: If it was a good thing to cultivate sorghum for syrup, three or five years ago, why is it not now? Why abandon a thing as good and profitable as sorghum? We are well acquainted with farmers who were among the first to cultivate sorghum and manufacture syrup; who have made more or less every season since, and with whom there has not been a time when they have not had a good supply in their cellar, or a good article on their table. No. 1 sorghum syrup sells, at present, in St. Louis, at from 75 to 80 cents per gallon, retail. Sugar—light brown—sells about six pounds for the dollar. Now, when sweets sell at these figures, it is obvious that, pecuniarily, it is profitable to raise sorghum. We very well know that there is a prejudice (for it amounts to that) against the syrup for table use; but, there are certain processes of defecation which are not patented, and which will enable any one to manufacture a palatable article of table syrup.

We suppose no one will argue, at the present time, that sugar can be made to advantage or at paying rates from sorghum or imphee, nor do we advise the attempt; but, we do most emphatically advise our readers to cultivate sufficient sorghum to furnish a year's supply for themselves and for each and all their neighbors, who, from one cause or another, do not

raise any. They will want it; and if they cannot pay the cash for it, they will pay for it in labor or stock. We know from experience that it is a fine thing to have a barrel of good sorghum syrup to go to when you please. Try it.

How to Make an Osage Orange Hedge.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: I will give you my views (as reduced to the cheapest and quickest mode after many experiments) briefly, to fence an eighty: Buy, in a lump, at any mill, the refuse thrown out in selecting for piling, which, by making a judicious bargain, will cost seventy-five cents per hundred. Take round poles—none less than three inches in diameter—six feet long; drive in the ground eighteen inches; nail your boards on full length, alternating, first one side, then the other, without joints or ends sawed off. This balances the fence. Never mind beauty, for a field fence, unless you have plenty of stamps. Cost of the whole, including labor and hauling, \$200. Throw up ridges on the inside for your plants; plow twice if possible; trim your plants down to three inches of root; make an incision with a long shovel; put your roots in ten inches apart; press with the foot. Do this from April to June; keep weeds out, and plow as often as you can—though not less than three times. The third spring, cut half in and press down, lapping horizontally. If no accidents from drouth or vermin, you have a fence forever, in five years: your other fence will last that long or longer. Some have succeeded in turning stock in three years: even if burned to the ground they sprout again from the roots and make a better fence; never mind the little ground it shades—you want a turning row.

For seed, the best mode I have found is:—gather your apples in a pile out in the weather until thoroughly in a mush state, or add water to make them so. For raising plants, slash them in a furrow as thick as you please, pulp and all; keep weeds out and plow often; but, if put where you want your fence, drill thinner. Cover light each place: raising plants is the quickest way. Seed for market has to be necessarily washed clean in the following way: A vat or tub—the larger the better—near a branch or pond; thoroughly mashed, and thinned with water sufficient for pulp to run as water through a coarse sifter several times. The best seed go to the bottom, and not many run out. H. P. J. Mayview, Mo.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

CORN IN DRILLS.

Corn begins to be planted in drills with good effect. This scatters it, while at the same time it unites it. In drills, the stalks are not crowded—no two are put together, but scattered from 12 to 15 inches apart. But, the great point is, the space between the rows, which is wider than usual—five and six feet apart. We have always had the best success with corn four feet apart both ways (in hills). Others seem to have better luck with drills. But we will caution the reader not to plant close. The rows must be farther apart where drills are used.—We have seen this thing so thoroughly tested one season—an average one—that there can be no mistake. The corn was put in closer than common—put in drills, and the rows scarce three feet apart. The soil was rich and deep, and the growth rank and spindling. The crop of stalks was excellent; we have seldom seen it surpassed. But the corn was nothing; the whole was cut for fodder, and paid, but of course not so well as if each alternate row had been left out in the planting. Look at corn sown for baiting. It is fine, and without ears. But the extent to which contiguity effects, seems not to be fully known yet. We know, however, that corn generally is planted too close. The largest yields seem to be recorded in drills, with the rows well apart. It is well to test this thing thoroughly—and it is somewhat surprising that it has not been done before. F.G.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

RAISING POTATOES.

I don't know as I can give the best way, but I will try to give my way, in which I have been tolerably successful:

I select good, dry soil—the best I have for the purpose; fall-plow if possible. In the spring, before planting, I again plow deep and harrow until in good condition. I then mark out my rows about three-and-a-half feet apart one way; cut my potatoes to single eyes, as near as I can; I then drop them in hills, two or two-and-a-half feet apart, and two pieces in a hill; I then cover with a hoe or small plow about three inches deep. As soon as the vines begin to peep through the ground (or even just before), I harrow thoroughly, with a light, short-toothed harrow. When they are all up nicely, I plow with a double-shovel plow, or small-toothed cultivator. I cultivate well until about the time the vines commence blooming; I then stop plowing, as I think plowing after blooming hinders the formation of the tubers. I never hill potato vines much, as I think high hilling injurious—I never hill any more than a double-shovel will do.

The Early Goodrich, for early; and Harrison and Peach Blows for late—have done well here. I shall try some new varieties this season, and will report my success at some future time. In this locality the potato is much neglected. Hundreds of bushels are annually shipped to Hillsboro from St. Louis, Chicago, and elsewhere, which might be raised here, and thus keep the money at home, instead of sending it abroad for potatoes. FARMER, Hillsboro, Ill.

Whenever labor ceases to be honorable in the eyes of any people, the doom of that nation is sealed.—M. R. Patrick.

Agricultural Address at Macon, Mo.

COL. N. J. COLMAN—Dear Sir: At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Macon County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, held on the first Tuesday in this month, I was directed by the unanimous vote of the Board, to invite you to deliver the Annual Address on the Fair Ground, on one of the days of our Fair, which will commence on the seventh day of September. The day will be more definitely designated, if you accept the invitation, and I will give you timely notice.—Hoping that you will favor us on that occasion, I am respectfully, J. W. HENRY, Pres. Macon, Mo., April 13, 1869.

We take great pleasure in accepting the above invitation, and will be present if life and health are spared.

HARROWING WHEAT.

A subscriber, in renewing his subscription, says:

EDS. RURAL WORLD: We find ourselves frequently referring to the file of the old papers of last year for information. We recollected your advice in one of last year's numbers, to farmers, to harrow their fall wheat in the spring. We have acted upon the advice and have harrowed about fifteen acres—say about half of our present crop, and imagine we can already see quite an improvement in it. We talked with several of our neighbors in regard to it, but could not find any that had ever done so; but found that the majority believed that it would kill it out. We feel satisfied in our minds it is quite an advantage, and shall harrow the remainder if the weather will permit us to do so early enough. We will report to you after harvest as to the yield. J. S. M., St. Joe, Mo.

REMARKS—It is our aim to give none but practical advice and are glad to learn that in this instance, also, it proved of value. Harrowing will cause wheat to tiller and spread, and of course increase the crop. It would be still better if the wheat were rolled. Wheat sown in drills, unless thin, needs only the roller.

In this instance, the advantage of a good file is also evident. C. W. Murtfeldt, of this office, sells a good one (patent binder) for one dollar.

The Western Wool and Woollen Exposition.

The merchants and business men of Cincinnati are preparing, in a most business-like and practical manner, for the Exposition to be held in that city, August 4-7. At a late meeting a permanent organization was effected, with John Shillito, Chairman; James N. Clark, Secretary; Geo. W. Jones, Treasurer. Committees on Finance, General Arrangements, Invitation, Reception, Transportation, Premiums, and an Executive Committee—were appointed. These committees are composed of some of the leading merchants and manufacturers of the city. Geo. W. Jones is Chairman of the Executive Committee, of which Mr. A. M. Garland, of Chatham, Ill., is a member, to represent the Wool-Growers' interests.

At this meeting a formal invitation was extended to manufacturers of cotton, wool, flax, hemp and silk, and to growers of wool and cotton, to participate in the Exposition.

With the energy and practical business sagacity of the Cincinnatians engaged in this matter, who are working in co-operation with the officers of the North-Western Woollen Manufacturers' Association—the success of the Exposition is certain. For information concerning the Exposition, the Secretary of the Manufacturers' Association, Jesse McAllister, Chicago; or the Secretary at Cincinnati, James N. Clark, may be addressed.

Collection of Marble Specimens.

We are informed by a gentleman connected with the Department of Agriculture at Washington, who is charged by the Commissioner with the duty of making a collection of specimens of all the varieties of marble in the United States, that it is desired by the department, that all those engaged in the quarrying of marble, or who own quarries not now worked, will forward specimens of their marble, by express, directed to the Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The express charges upon such specimens will be paid by the department. The specimens should be six inches long, four inches wide, and one inch in thickness, and polished. A description should accompany each, stating the location of its bed, the name of the donor, and briefly any other item of interest concerning it, such as the extent of the deposit, when discovered, if now worked, &c. As fast as received, the specimens will be arranged in a case for exhibition in the museum of the department; each specimen will bear a label containing the information sent with it: and the collection will exhibit the resources of the whole country, State by State, in this natural production, for the most ready information of all. It is hoped that those who are able to contribute will make an early response to this effort of the department.

CORN CULTURE.

MR. N. J. COLMAN: I want to say a word to your correspondent, T. H., in a former issue, about Corn Raising. His plan may do away out West in Kansas, but it won't do here. Planting in drills is all bosh. If T. H. will let his ground lay idle this year, that he had in corn last, by August he will be able to count the rows by the weeds growing higher in the rows than they do in the middles. It is a good way to seed a farm down to weeds. He thinks sub-soiling is not good; but I never saw the ground plowed too deep, especially of a dry season.—I'll venture that the roots of the corn will go to the bottom. Will T. H. dig up a stalk of corn and trace the little roots to their end without breaking them, and report how long they are, through the Rural World?

And, again, he says lay by corn against July 4th. People used to think so here, too, but they have "cut their eye-teeth." His goodly heritage would be more apt to be left, on his "demise," if he would manure well. Perhaps the extra crop of weeds which drill planting produces, will keep the land rich. My plan is, to check the ground and cultivate both ways, with harrow and cultivator. He has got his head right about keeping the ground level. If you think this worthy, I may write again, as I have not seen old Clay represented in your paper. E. C. T., Clay Co., Ill.

REMARKS—All right. Let us hear from you often.

FROM LINCOLN CO., MO.

COL. N. J. COLMAN: Early sown wheat is looking fine; much better than usual at this season; the continued wet weather has kept life in the late sown, which was most all thrown to the surface by the continued thawing and freezing; but it is beginning to look very well now. The few warm days of the past week have revealed a good many peach buds in some localities, notwithstanding it was believed by all that every bud was killed. The prospect for a heavy crop of apples, was never more promising. Yesterday was pretty cold, and it froze considerably last night. The great breadth of land sown to wheat and oats will make corn land very scarce. A. M. S., Troy, April 13th

MISSOURI AND ITS MINERALS.

BY H. M. THOMPSON—ST. LOUIS.

The great State of Missouri embraces an area of 69,000 square miles, or 41,600,000 acres. Think of her extent; 312 miles long from North to South, and 318 miles wide. Enough for an Empire. But we have no time nor room for comparisons with the various political divisions of the old world, and simply remark if, as densely populated as England, it would contain over 15,000,000 inhabitants.

Sometime away back in the lapse of ages its geological formation has been terribly disturbed. It may have occurred many times, and it may occur yet, many times more, for it was no longer ago than 1811 and '12 (56 years,) when the whole region of South-eastern Missouri was so shaken and sunk, as to change the entire surface of about 1,500,000 acres, from lands which were capable of cultivation, into vast swamps, and unhealthy lagoons.

Philosophers and Geologists teach that the inner part of the earth is fire and matter in molten state. In other words, that the crust we live upon, is like the skin of an orange, whilst the pulpy part is intensely heated in all its parts. Gases are created, explosions occur, and by these or some other subterraneous force, have been pushed up on the surface of the earth a series of knobs, ridges and hills, in a region extending over almost the whole of the Southern and South-eastern part of the State.

How or when this occurred, we know not. Old Ocean once covered, with deep waters, all the land, and the lime-stone, sand-stone, and other later rocks, were formed under the water.

The great Missouri river, running down by its many branches, from the Rocky Mountains and intervening plains, divides the State into nearly equal parts, called North and South Missouri. That portion north of the Missouri river is quite unlike the southern—superficially and geologically. The northern is mostly rolling prairie, without many hills, and well adapted to cultivation, with but few minerals, excepting coal, iron and copper. But the rough southern portion of the State, lying East and South of the Osage river, is rich in minerals, of almost every variety. West of the Osage, however, it spreads out into one vast, rich, rolling plain, extending to the Rocky Mountains.

The wealth of South-east Missouri is subterranean. The great Creator's crucibles are below, within—down where only the thoughts of man can go. 18,000,000 acres of Missouri are rich in the following minerals: Lead, copper, gold, silver, iron, zinc, tin, antimony, bismuth, platinum, nickel, cobalt, coal, diamonds and other precious stones, pipe clay, potter's clay, fire clay, kaolin, feldspar, baryum, &c., &c. To them, capitalists will do well to look. Any of them, if made a specialty of, will yield a profitable return.

De Soto discovered the Mississippi river in 1541. By some it is thought his Spaniards traversed much of Missouri; at any rate, the Spaniards first permanently settled in this State in 1673, and afterwards procured from the Spanish Crown many valuable grants of land, mostly abounding in these minerals. They knew they were here, and they and their descendants, with others, have worked some of the lead mines for over two hundred years, but their working has been confined to the surface, until within the past 15 or 20 years, merely digging over and turning up the dirt, picking out the mineral scattered among it. They knew nothing of the inexhaustible deposits in the rocks below them. Comparatively, lead is as abundant as iron.

Iron is the wheel-horse of manufacturing and progress. Our State has mountains of iron above the surface, and more below. The iron of Missouri is of a superior quality, and more abundant than in any other locality on the globe. Its manufactories are in their infancy and must become immense in the future.

Coal exists so abundantly in the central and northern parts of the State, that with a consumption of 100,000 tons daily for 3,000 years, there would be still enough left to make considerable smoke.

Copper is found in fifteen counties, and abundant enough to justify extensive manufactories. Could the attempts be made now which were made several years ago, there is but little doubt they would prove successful, and this valuable metal would be produced with great profit in abundance.

Gold, to my mind, can and will be produced from Missouri ores, (which exist in great quantity in several localities,) as profitably, and with less expense than it is now from the ores of the Rocky Mountains. More than one hundred tests of these ores have been made by myself, and others under my observation; with an average yield of \$24 to the ton of rock, different assays giving from \$6 to \$120 to the ton.

Zinc is already being profitably produced. This has been known to exist here as long as other ores have, yet only this year capital has been found to undertake its manufacture.

Tin. The discovery of tin in Missouri was doubted

when first announced by Dr. Theodore Wiess and myself in 1862. Well it might be, for the yield of ore was small (only two in one hundred pounds of rock). Yet it was proved to exist, and we knew it must come from somewhere where it was abundant. Such men as Dr. Jackson, of Boston, (State Geologist of Massachusetts,) told me in his own office, in 1862, "That there could be no tin in Missouri." I told him that I got it out myself, and others had, but he said I must be mistaken—that there was no rock in Missouri old enough to bear tin. So much for science. Dr. Jackson afterward assayed these tin ores, but failed to get tin—nevertheless, there was tin in them. So it won't always do to believe the "can't be's" of scientific men, especially if you know yourself to the contrary. Today the tin mines of Missouri are attracting the eyes of Englishmen and capitalists, and bid fair to rival the tin mines of Cornwall in extent and richness.

Paints and pigments are abundant and of excellent quality.

In fire clay and potter's materials of all kinds, very large deposits of which exist—Missouri is not excelled. Manufactories of this kind are in their infancy, but they have a wide field before them, with the best of material. May it not be reasonably expected, that the time is not far distant when skilled workmen and capitalists shall have perfected manufactories in this line, that shall rival the wares of England and Europe, when the finest table ware, porcelain and china wares, shall be made and exported from our city?

But time here will not admit of mentioning other minerals of equal importance. With these truly great mineral advantages and riches in our rich agricultural State; with a climate healthy and mild, and located in the centre of one of the grandest regions of the globe: what shall our future be? Shall we of to-day be content with small things, or shall we lay out as broad work before us as the emergencies of the future of our State and country seem to demand at our hands? A few months hence, and St. Louis—chief city of the State—will stand connected, by railroads, with the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. The nations of the Old World will be passing and re-passing our doors. A new impetus must come from these, in the development of our resources, and add to the growth of our city and State. Who then does not look with pride upon the future of Missouri? If her counsellors and statesmen wisely guide her as a child of the nation, her future will be grand beyond our fondest anticipations.

TO WESTERN WOOL GROWERS.

N. J. COLMAN—Dear Sir: The Woolen Manufacturers' Association, of the North-west, have decided to hold their Annual Exposition at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the first Tuesday in August next, to continue four days. A very cordial invitation has been extended to Wool-growers to take part, and furnish samples of the products of their flocks; and a committee, composed principally of wool-growers, has been appointed to look after the interests of those who may avail themselves of the opportunity for so doing.

The committee take this occasion to urge upon the wool-growers of the country, the importance of making the display in the department devoted to raw material as complete as possible. No limit is placed upon the amount to be sent—this being left to the discretion of the exhibitor; but, it would seem desirable that the quantity should be sufficient to indicate, with clearness, the general characteristics of the flock represented.

Bales, or boxes, properly packed, and marked "for the Exposition, care of Laws & Co., Cincinnati, O.," will be cared for, and placed upon exhibition; though, where practicable, it is hoped that the wool-growers will be there in person and extend their acquaintance among the Western manufacturers, who are soon to become their best customers.

Brother wool-growers, let our response be as liberal as the invitation is hearty. Let every flock be represented by a bale of specimen fleeces, and every wool-growing county send one or more of its representative men—and nothing remain undone on our part that will tend towards making the Exposition what it deserves to be—a complete success. A. M. GARLAND, Chatham, Ills. April 12. Ch'm. Com. on Wools.

The part which insects principally have to play in the economy of this world, is that of scavengers.

FROM MICHIGAN.

MR. EDITOR: Since the commencement of the year, I have read the *Rural World* with more than ordinary interest. Some of its articles are invaluable to the husbandman. Though not at present a tiller of the soil, I look upon that occupation as one of the most honorable and satisfactory employments to which men can give their energies. My years of minority were spent on a farm; but, since, my time has been spent in school and professional life. However, on each returning spring, a mystic influence comes over me and I feel like taking hold of the plow again.

The past winter, in Michigan, was very unpleasant. We had some remarkably fine weather in February, but this was an exception to the winter, as a whole. March was unusually disagreeable; and, thus far, April has been cold and the roads beggar all description. The spring is very late. By this time last year, the oat crop was pretty generally in the ground. But the present spring, so far as I know, there has not been a furrow opened preparatory to the sowing or planting of any kind of seed.

It is thought the fruit crop is considerably damaged by the severity of the winter and a late sleet.

But my principal object in writing is, to make this inquiry—Why do not those persons, in your noble State, who have land for sale, make your paper an advertising medium? I expect to make Missouri my future home—shall probably move to that State in the fall. I shall want to purchase an eighty or probably two eighties. There are numbers throughout our land situated, in this respect, like myself. We would like to know before coming, where land is to be had and at about what figures. Naturally, as yours is an Agricultural paper, we look to it for all such information. Several in our place have had an eye to the few advertisements of this character that have appeared in your weekly.

A. Y. G.
Berrien Springs, Mich., April 8th, 1869.

North Mo. Stock, Agr'l and Mech. Ass'n.

COL. N. J. COLMAN: The officers of the North Mo. Stock, Agricultural and Mechanical Association, for the year 1869, are as follows:

President, Lucius Salisbury. Vice-President, Jas. A. Johnston. Secretary, C. J. Knox. Assistant Secretary, H. H. Wayland. Treasurer, John E. Weber. Directors: Major J. W. Lewis, Glasgow; Wm. E. Hill, Keytesville; Eli Wayland, Lucius Salisbury, M. L. Hunt, James A. Johnston and M. R. Williams, of Salisbury.

Chief Marshal, Major J. O. Finks, Glasgow. Assistant Marshals: John Cason, Glasgow; Isaiah Johnston, Salisbury; Wm. N. Ewing, Keytesville; Capt. T. B. Patton, Huntsville.

The Fair will be held at Salisbury, Mo., Tuesday, Oct. 12, and continue five days. ***
Salisbury, Chariton Co., Mo., April 12.

By the erection of snug cottages at convenient positions for attending to farm work, and the employment of married men as permanent farm laborers (not only boarding themselves, but such other occasional help as may be required from time to time): the farmer's wife is relieved from the burden of caring for a household of hired men, and will, also, in all probability, secure from the wife and daughters of the cottager, such female help as may be wanted in her own kitchen or dairy.—M. R. Patrick.

CASTRATING SOWS.

COL. COLMAN: In your paper of the 27th of March, is an article written by Dr. Detmers, on the best mode of castrating sows. The Doctor's mode is not the one practiced in this part. It is true that there are quite a number of modes to operate on sows; but the easiest, quickest and best plan is—to take a broad plank, 8 or 10 feet long, and elevate one end (the left hand end) of the plank, about 3½ or 4 feet; putting one end in the crack of the pen in which the pigs are, and the other end on the ground; then get a good, strong ½-inch rope, about 4 feet long, and tie both ends together, and loop it round the rail above the plank; take the pig or sow and lay on the plank, head down and left side up, and loop the rope round her hind legs, and let one man hold the fore legs and head; cut the hair away from the left flank; then insert or cut a hole about 1½ inches long, about 1 inch before the crest of the haunch-bone, with a knife having a sharp point, through the skin, cellular tissue, muscles and peritoneum; then introduce the fore-finger through the wound into the abdominal cavity, in search of the left ovary, which must be taken in a gentle way in and out of the wound; then take the entire uterus out, until the right ovary is taken out, and cut the uterus off below both ovaries. If the sow has had a litter of pigs, then cut the ovaries off. The horns of the uterus must be carefully replaced, the wound sewed up with a few stitches—and the operation is performed. I never saw a sow that was not well in 8 or 10 days, and frequently in less time. I have practiced this mode for twenty years, and have scarcely lost a dozen pigs in that time. Some seasons I have castrated from 200 to 300 pigs and sows. *H. B., Cape Girardeau Co., Mo.*

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

SOWED CORN.

Last spring I sowed two acres of fair prairie land to corn. I plowed twice; once quite early, and next the forepart of June; marked out in furrows with a shovel plow, from 2½ to 3 feet apart; sowed 3½ bushels to the acre—it was well up in ten days, when I run the shovel plow through and between the rows, and once again in about two weeks, after which it completely covered the ground, and no after-culture was needed. When the ears (nubbins) began to get hard, I cut and bound it in rather large bundles, shocked them up together and tied the tops well. When I want a load I find it convenient to haul and put under a shed ready for use: there is seldom a stalk thicker than my little finger—all kinds of stock eat it with avidity, and eat it up *clean* and thrive on it too. An average crop would be not less than five tons per acre (with manure much more) of dry feed—better than any hay and *much cheaper*.

I covered with the harrow, running first lengthwise and then crosswise. *B. S. Cuba, Mo.*

When Velocipedes become a *fixed fact* among our institutions, how will they be kept running?

WANTED—A young gent with a velocipede and shovel-plow attachment, to run off corn rows during the season—as good wages will be paid as for running on the street, with much less danger and much finer exercise.

The Dairy.**TAKE CARE OF THE CALVES.**

A good, thorough farmer will never allow a calf to drop without being well posted as to the time. There are a good many signs by which the hour almost may be known when a cow will become fresh. It is well enough to keep a record of the time of service; still, there are variations with all cows. The regular time of gestation, in a cow, is nine months; yet many will go over time, and some come short; therefore, the animal must be watched. Heifers that promise well for the dairy will have their udders expand and contract for three months previous to calving. When the time of parturition draws near, the calving bones (commonly so-called), at the root of the tail, will drop down and spread; the milk will assume a thick, yellow appearance, and, with older cows, often stream from the teat the natural color. We would not advise allowing the calf to suck more than three times, unless the milk-fever runs high and the udder is very much swollen. The first milk is a natural physic for the young calf; but, if the cow has a great flow of milk, it is better to relieve the animal of a part, and then allow the calf to draw the last, so as to milk out every drop. While the calf is young, it is best to allow it to draw the milk about three times a day; but, after two or three days, twice a day will be enough. Wean the calf by all means, even if you wish to give it all the milk—that is, if you care anything about the cow, or ever wish to gentle the calf. It is a great mistake to allow the calf to draw the milk just to bring "the cow up" at night; it is much better to pet the cow and feed her a mess of bran or roots, or even dish-water, with a handful of meal and a little salt, and coax her to come home—which she will very soon learn to do under kind treatment. After the calf is two weeks old, one-half of its rations may be new and the other sweet, skimmed milk. The temperature of the milk may be reduced so that it will be only tepid; it should never be *cold*.

We do not advise the feeding of corn meal to calves unless it has first been boiled or baked; if baked, it must be soaked in milk so as to be perfectly soft—any other fragments of bread or potatoes should also be soaked. When the calf is four weeks old, it may be put into pasture, but not with other larger stock; or, if convenient, good rowen hay should be placed within its reach, and it will soon learn to eat.

When we consider that *eighty-two thousand* calves are being annually slaughtered in the city of New York alone; that other large cities are consuming tens of thousands also; that hundreds of thousands are *deaconed*, and that many calves are actually starved to death for want of care; and, further, the ever increasing price of beef—we repeat our heading: *Take Care of the Calves!*

Without a sturdy yeomanry, cultivating their own lands—no nation has been able, for any long period, to remain free, virtuous and prosperous; and until this cardinal principle, that "labor is honorable," resumes its sway over the minds of our people—we may well tremble for our free institutions.—*M. R. Patrick.*

The Poultry Yard.**GAPES IN CHICKENS.**

FRIEND COLMAN: In the *Rural World* for April 3d, J. C. Allison refers to his trouble with gapes in his chickens. The following remedy may not cure them—but, what is better, it will prevent the chickens having the gapes:

Scald the meal or parch it—do not feed it raw; add a little salt to it; and no gapes will trouble the chicks. A little of the salt grease left after frying ham, mixed with the meal instead of salt, is also good. F., South Pass, Union Co., Ill.

ANOTHER: *Col. Colman:* Having observed an inquiry into the cause and prevention of gapes in chickens, experience has taught me one thing, which, with me, has never failed to have the desired effect: Take the coops for the chickens out in the open space right away from buildings and trees—say fifty yards. I believe if that rule be adopted, many thousands of chickens will be saved. *G. J. S. Mt. Carmel, Ills.*

Wheat, bran, oatmeal, scraps of meat, cheese and rinds, should be fed to hens at this time of the year, because they contain albumen, of which there is much in an egg. Chopped vegetables will make them healthy; corn meal is more useful in fattening poultry.

PRECOCIOUS PULLET.—A poultry fancying friend writes:—"I have a 'Buff Cochins' pullet, bred from the pair that I got from you last fall, that laid her first egg before she was five months old. What do you think of that? Can you beat it? Rather precocious, don't you think? She is one of five that I have bred this summer, and I think the rest will follow her example pretty soon."

The Apiary.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

U Bet.

When bees are properly attended to, they not only put up enough of their delicious stores for themselves—but will yield an abundance for their keepers. There are a great many bee-keepers in Missouri—but few that know how to manage bees. Last year, business called me into different parts of this State, and I noticed the way a great many bee-keepers (so called) managed, or mis-managed rather, their bees.—Once in a while I would see a man that knew something, and no mistake; but the majority of those I visited knew no more about bees than a bull-frog does about the moon. I stopped one fine morning at a good-sized farm house, not a thousand miles from Boonville, to make an inquiry, when the following conversation took place between the man of the house and myself:

I remarked: "I see you have a great many stands of bees."

"Yes. I kept bees before you were born, I guess."

"Indeed: I keep bees, too, and I love them very much."

"I love them, and think as much of my bees as I do of my children, almost."

"I think they are very interesting and instructive, and induce a habit of observation and reflection."

"You're right, stranger."

"They say that those who are fond of bees are fond of their home."

"My word for it, that's so."

"Don't you have a great deal of trouble in keeping your bees in those old gums?"

"Oh, no—it's no trouble at all—they're the best hives out, and would knock the socks off of them patent clap-trap, humbug hives—they would, you bet."

"Well, sir, if the old gums suit you, it's nobody's business but your own; but pray tell me how you manage to get good, nice, pure honey?"

"I smoke the bees out, and drown them—that's how I do it! [Sweet Home]". Last year I killed a dozen swarms, and got over 400 pounds of honey."

"Well, sir, all I have to say is, that it is very cruel to kill them when there is no use in doing it."

"Oh, yes: I've heard people talk that-a-way before—but I've kept bees going on these twenty years, and I know as much about sin as anybody."

We were now both standing near the bees, and I remarked that the workers were bringing in pollen very fast.

"Pollar!—why, young man, that's wax on their legs."

"I beg your pardon, sir: I'll just catch a worker and show you that it is pollen, or bee-bread, on their thighs, and not wax."

"You needn't go to all that trouble—if you go any nearer to them gums, you'll get stung to death—and don't I tell you I know it is wax."

Just then a drone came buzzing near us, which caused the old gent to retreat.

"It's only a drone, and they are stingless, you know."

"Stingless? Now look a-here, young man, you must be a fool to talk that-a-way to me—them cussed drones sting worse than the King."

After that, I thought it was time for me to "git"—and, bidding the old gentleman good-bye, I left in a hurry.

I have talked with over a hundred bee-keepers that knew "all about bees," you know, just like the old gentleman above-mentioned. Well! in ignorance there is bliss.

Bees do not often require food, and in fact would not be under obligations to anybody for a "lift," if, when put away into winter quarters, they have a Dry, Cool and DARK place, and from fifteen to twenty pounds of honey—as then they remain dormant, consequently diminishing the consumption of honey. Or, if they are left on their summer stands, with from thirty-five to forty pounds of honey, and have some absorbing material over them, in the caps of their hives, to keep the frost out, they would come out in the spring all "O.K.;" but when they are left "out in the cold" to shift for themselves, they have the disadvantages of this changeable climate to contend against—as when the air is balmy and the hour not late, the bees fly out to take a look at mother earth, and discharge their feces, which causes them to consume a large quantity of honey; and, again, when the weather is warm, but too cold for them to go visiting, a great many leave their nice, warm nestling place in the centre of the hive for the edges or outside combs, to take a bite of something sweet perhaps, where a cold snap often catches them, which stiffens their limbs and enfeebles them so, that it hastens certain death. Many stands of bees have perished just for the want of enough food to keep them alive for a few days.

When flowers and fruit trees are loaded with blossoms, diffusing fragrance of sweet perfume, the workers are going out and in (lemons) slowly VERY FAST, and are working themselves out of a job, by filling their hives chuck-full of honey—so full do they often fill their hive, that the queen has hardly any place wherein to lay her eggs, and is forced to lay them on the edges of the comb where the workers eat them like a hungry boy would plum pudding, which causes the stock to become weak, as but few bees are raised. All this could be avoided in an instant, if movable-comb hives were used, by taking out one or two of the centre frames (also outside frames if filled with honey,) and substituting empty frames in their places, which the bees will soon fill with comb and leave a place for the queen to lay her eggs to re-fill the hive with workers. Bees consume about sixty pounds of honey to make enough comb to fill an ordinary-sized hive. Wax is produced by secretion in the form of scales, which exude from between the rings of their abdomen. Bees do not work as well or as fast in honey boxes as they do in the body of the hive, because they cannot always get the requisite heat for comb-building. By sticking small pieces of clean comb to the top of the honey boxes, it will induce the bees to go to work in them. It is a good plan "to step inside" of their hives occasionally and borrow a few frames of honey from them, leaving empty frames as security for the loan. Natural swarming of bees can be entirely stopped—and, in my opinion, it should be. How much easier it is to divide your bees and have the job done with, than to be on the watch for a month or more for them to swarm naturally, and then stand a good chance of losing them. There are a dozen different ways to swarm bees artificially.

If you want a good big crop of hay and the best bee pasturage in the world—sow Alsike clover from seed of the large kind. L. C. WAITE, St. Louis, Mo.

The Board of Superintendents of the New York Central Park, are following the example of the Acclimatization Societies of Paris and Berlin, in introducing bees. They have now, several Italian colonies; and have taken active measures to procure other foreign varieties.

POLYNESIA PURPUREA.—We acknowledge the receipt of some of the seed of this new forage plant for bees, through the kindness of Homer A. King, of Nevada, Ohio. We shall gladly give it a trial. The package is accompanied with the following "directions for planting:"

It requires a good loamy soil. Plant in rows, three feet apart. Plants should be thinned, so as to leave them about six inches apart in the row. Frost does not injure young plants.

We have already planted a portion of the seed.

It is a singular fact—wax is more rapidly and largely made by feeding bees with dissolved sugar, than from the honey they collect themselves—the sugar thus evidently containing more of the wax-producing elements.—*Shuckard.*

Horse Department.

HOW TO TAKE CARE OF A TEAM.

Twenty-four years ago, when Chicago was a city of twelve thousand inhabitants and Illinois had not a single mile of railroad—the beautiful valley of Rock River was settling up fast with a class of farmers from Maryland, New York and the New England States. Wheat was the great staple and the only grain that would pay transportation, by wagon, for a hundred miles. Teamsters would receive twenty-five cents per bushel for carrying wheat; forty bushels was considered a good load—and often more than a load, when roads were bad. The teamster would frequently be obliged to unload, and pack his sacks through a slough. The price of wheat, in Chicago, ranged from fifty to seventy-five cents. But, we proposed to say something about taking care of a team, we mean at heavy work on the road, such as these Rock River teams had to do. In the first place, we never hurried a team out of a walk, even on a down-grade; if we did, we knew it would be fatal to a good day's work. Arriving at the stable at night, the team was unhitched quick as possible and unharnessed; the racks were already full of hay, and the horses, if well, would take right hold; they were rubbed down with a wisp of hay or straw, preparatory to a good cleaning; if sweating, this rubbing was continued until the hair became dry, and until the skin felt cool. They were then allowed to stand to hay until after supper (from half to three-quarters of an hour). If we had an opportunity to water the team a mile or two before reaching the night station, we always did so, and gave the horses all the water they would drink. After supper the horses were offered water, and generally given all they would drink; then they would be well curried with comb and brush, and again rubbed down, especially the legs; then they were well bedded down and given grain—if corn, half a bushel full of ears to the span; if oats, an even half bushel full for the pair, and all the hay they would consume. Thus, both man and beast could rest comfortably, both being pretty tired. In the morning, the horses received water and feed as at night; the usual cleaning; and were harnessed up directly after that. Then we would take breakfast; hitch up, and be off. In winter, we gave no nooning, but in autumn we did give a half hour's rest to hay, and about six

quarts of oats. Our average day's journey would amount to thirty-three miles. Teams kept fat and well, and even brood mares would make these trips and do well.

RAREY'S METHOD TRIUMPHANT.—A clergyman in one of our South-eastern counties, who some time ago was deprived of a valuable pet pony, by a fellow who "had not the fear of God before his eyes," neither did regard man; was, by a friend, offered the use of a four-year old colt, which had never been handled, or broke, as it is commonly termed, if he would undertake to break or gentle him. The *domine* has a fancy for a fine horse and has made the "Rarey method" a study (though this was some time ago). He applied the "method," and in the short time of two hours had the colt so gentle that he could lead and handle him in any way he pleased.—So much for Rarey!

A horse that is in the harness every day needs an abundance of food and the right kind. Oats make more muscle than corn, and should always form part of the food of a hard-working horse. Corn gives plumpness and imparts warmth.—The colder the weather, the more corn; the harder the work, the more oats.

A WISE HORSE.—An exchange tells this horse story: An old family horse that has been running at will through the streets and commons, lost one of his shoes; and with the intelligence of a human being, the old horse walked up to the blacksmith where he had been shod for the last twenty years, and to the best of his ability asked the smith to shoe him, by raising his foot and stamping the ground.

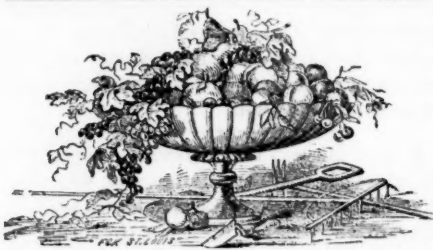
An exchange, remarking on the chafing of the breasts of horses, says—"The common practice of using pads or sheepskin under the collar is objectionable, especially in warm weather, because it accumulates heat and makes the breast tender. A better way is to take a piece of thick and smooth leather, cut it out just the size of the collar, or a little wider, and let it lie flat on the neck and shoulders of the horse.—This will lie smooth on the neck, while the collar itself moves about, and so it will prevent chafing. In addition to this, let the breast of working-horses be washed off every night with clean water.

Horses, as a general thing, get too much licking and too little feed. If a man loses his hat while driving his horse, he licks the horse to pay for it. If he runs into another wagon through his own carelessness, he licks his horse to make it all right. If his horse slips or stumbles, he gets licked for it—if he does any thing he gets licked, and if he *don't* do any thing he gets the same. A great many horses know 'a sight' more than their drivers, and if they could change places with them, society at large would be the gainers, and so would horses.

Answers to Correspondents.

Mr. J. A. Eaton inquires, where he can procure a pair of Essex hogs. We are unable to inform him.

SPROUTING OSAGE ORANGE SEED.—Reply to J. A. G., Andrew Co., Mo.—A good way is to put it into an old sack, and place in a brook or pond, and leave it there until it sprouts, which will be in two or three days if the seed is good. Then plant in drills on good clean soil. Let the cultivation be thorough, both by horse and hand power. The last thing in the fall take up and remove to the cellar: but be sure the leaves are all off, or strip them by hand.



HORTICULTURAL.

HORTICULTURAL ECONOMY:

Or, How can we dispose of our fruits to advantage?

Upon our ability to answer this question satisfactorily, hinges the future of fruit culture.—Fruit of all kinds is being so extensively raised, that, in a few years, the principal part of the profit will be found to accrue from the economical disposal of the overplus of the crop; not only that portion left in the hands of the producer; but, also, that which remains on the hands of the agent or commission merchant.

Without better arrangements for working up the fruit after it is grown, there is but little inducement to try to raise it.

There are four principal methods of working up the several fruit crops so as not to be entirely dependant upon the market consumption of perishable articles, namely: by preserving, drying, conversion into vinegar and distillation. Some few articles of the fruit crop can be fed to stock with advantage.

The berries can all be canned. Of the most of them a good drinkable wine can be made. Some of them can be made into excellent jelly, that, when neatly put up, can always be sold. Raspberries can be made into a most refreshing article of summer drink—raspberry vinegar.

In the apple crop, very much of the fruit wants working up into cider. Cider can be used in its sweet state, or concentrated and kept for years; or, can be converted into vinegar or spirit. Of the entire apple crop, we doubt if more than one-fourth can go into market as first-class fruit. The wind-falls, stung, wormy, scabby and deformed specimens, make up quite a large proportion; and those bruised in gathering and handling for market, become quite a considerable item. These conditions tell with even greater force with the peach crop.

In grapes, there is quite considerable waste, both in the sale of the fruit and the production of wine. Where a number are making wine, each on a small scale, the loss in the pomace, &c., is quite considerable.

The preservation of the several items composing the fruit crop becomes an imperative duty, aside from its intrinsic value. Apple butter, dried fruit, cider, &c., prepared on the farm by the family, has an especial charm to many consumers. Establishments for the canning of fruit on a large scale, are among the imperative demands of the times.

In many districts distilleries can be put into operation with great advantage. It is much better to have absolutely waste products to supply the demand for spirits, than that good corn should be used up, or positive poisons substituted. Ten gallons of cider will produce

over a gallon of proof spirit; and how many thousands could be made from what is now a total loss.

In relation to these several channels of industry, there is great want of judicious legislation. Everything that tends to hamper these operations and restrains or diminishes this use of the waste products of the farm, by oppressive licenses and heavy taxation—acts injuriously on the economical interests of the State, and must be remedied, or it will prove a serious impediment to the development of this branch of industry. These are subjects that press themselves with great force on the attention of both producers and consumers; are certainly worthy of consideration by Horticultural Societies, and should be pressed on the attention of Political Economists and Legislators.

HOGS AND THE CURCULIO.

I have noticed, repeatedly, in various Agricultural journals, that hogs are a preventive of injury to fruits, by letting them have free access to orchards. If owners of orchards would give their experience and observation, and not hearsay evidence, much more correct information would be obtained, and the public set right on the subject. For the benefit of others I will state my trial and failure.

Eight years ago I built a hog house in my orchard for sows to farrow in and rear their pigs, and have kept hogs there until the last summer, and had calves and children to pick up the fallen fruit. The result is, that I have not had a sound apple for three or four years. All have been wormy; but, what has been extraordinary, the crops of peaches in 1867 and 1868 were excellent, not one worm in ten peaches.

I know two other orchards where hogs run in them, and most of the apples are worm-eaten. Another young apple and peach orchard, on the Missouri river bluffs, escaped the destruction of insects. The peaches were sound and good in 1868, but very much injured in 1867. This orchard never had hogs in it, except late in winter.

The presumption is, that the Curculio is like most winged insects: they fly from one orchard to another; if they were confined to one locality some orchards would escape. Much more light and correct information is needed by fruit growers in order to counteract the effect of this pest. J. S., Florissant Valley, Mo.

GIANT ASPARAGUS.—A friend told us an amusing incident that came under his notice some time since:

Sitting *tele-a-tete* with a lady acquaintance, a conversation sprang up on garden vegetables. Our friend—a Doctor—remarked that he liked asparagus, on hearing which, the lady expressed her horror and surprise, saying that she could not bear the abominable stuff, but kept it for "fly brushes." She kindly invited the Doctor to call and get a bunch, as she had a fine bed planted several years ago and could not use it.

The Doctor called for his bunch of asparagus and was taken out to a bed of *twelve stools*, with the shoots towering six to eight feet high.—The lady kindly broke off some, remarking he was quite welcome to them; for if he could eat

them, it was more than she could; and she had tried them in every way.

The Doctor kindly explained the nature of asparagus, and how to cook it. We presume this lady was not a reader of the Agricultural journals.

Culture of the Sweet Potato.

DIRECTIONS FOR SPROUTING.

In the first place, arrangements should be made early in the winter to have frames and covers made, and seed potatoes, manure and all necessary materials for hot-beds engaged in due time.

The potatoes, when received, should be kept in a warm, dry room, until they are placed in hot-beds, which must be warm, as they will not bear a lower temperature than forty degrees without injury. The location of beds should be on dry ground, with a southern inclination, and convenient to pond or branch water.

The best material for a hot-bed is fresh horse stable manure that has not been rotted; and if mixed with one-fourth of its bulk of either fresh leaves or straw, the heat would be more mild and durable, and less liable to scald the potatoes.

About the first or second week of April, in this latitude, haul the materials for the bed, and mix them together in a ridge where the bed is to be made; and, as soon as it is hot, shake it thoroughly, mixing the cold and hot, wet and dry portions together, forming a bed on top of the ground, running east and west, which, when settled with a fork (not trampled), should be fourteen inches high, more or less, as there is greater or less portion of manure used, and six inches wider on all sides than the frame to place over it.

Hot-bed frames should be made of two-inch oak plank, framed together at the ends with keys, to be taken apart and placed in a dry place when not in use. They may be twenty feet or less in length, and for convenience should not exceed four in width. The front, or south side, should be eight inches high; the north, from eight to twenty, according to slope of ground on which the bed stands, as the top of the frame should have a pitch of eight to twelve inches to receive the heat of the sun and shed off the rain freely.

Cover the beds four inches deep with mellow earth, on which set the frames and proceed to lay the potatoes two inches apart, with the top end of the potato towards the north or upper side of the bed, and opposite the middle of the adjoining potato; placing the large ones at one end of the bed and the small ones at the other.

Cover the potatoes with three inches of good soil that is free from foul seed and will not bake—top soil from the woods and from around old logs would be preferable.

During the first ten days, the beds should be carefully examined by running the hand down to the manure, and if it becomes so warm as to feel unpleasant to the hand, there is danger of scalding the potatoes, and it should be cooled by making holes through the bed and watering, being careful not to apply too much at a time; sometimes the holes made are sufficient.

Pulling the plants before all are of a proper size is the cause of thousands being destroyed, and to avoid this the bedding may be continued a week or ten days, that the plants may be pulled in succession.

The beds must be carefully covered at night and in cold and wet weather, and be particular to uncover them every fair, warm day to toughen the plants and inure them to the open air.—Glass covered hot-beds cause the plants to spring up tender and weak, and such plants do not grow when set out in the hill like those raised in open beds.

The best covers are made of strong, oiled muslin, tacked on lath, so that they can be rolled up conveniently. These covers will admit the light, shed off the rain, and be cheaper in

the end than other covering, and sufficiently warm except in extremely cold weather, when straw or some warm covering should be thrown over them.

The beds should be watered in the evening with a suitable watering-pot, to keep the earth in good growing condition. If spring or well water is used, it should stand in the sun or be warmed before using.

After the plants are up they should, if the weather is warm, be kept tolerably moist, to encourage the growth of good, strong roots, and light warm showers would be better than watering; but cold and heavy rains must be guarded against, as they would soak in the beds and ruin them. Ditches should be formed around the beds, and the earth thrown up to keep the water from running under and chilling them. When the plants are three inches high and well rooted, they are ready to pull, which is performed by taking hold of the plants with the thumb and forefinger of one hand, while the potato is held firmly in its place with the other. Careless drawing by inexperienced persons frequently destroys half the profits of the beds.

When plants are to be sent a distance, they should be set in shallow boxes, with their roots in the earth or moss; but they must not be packed in wet weather, or have their leaves wet, or they will rot immediately.

Plants may be taken off the beds and preserved in a cave or cellar for a week or more, with their roots packed in damp moss or earth, if not packed too close.

It is a common error to lay the potatoes too close. A bed four by twenty feet will hold two bushels of medium sized potatoes. If potatoes are small, more; and if large, less room is required.

Want of time at present prevents any remarks on planting and cultivating, and in keeping the sweet potato the whole year round; but perhaps at another day I will communicate upon the subject.—*Country Gentleman*.

Our Bird Friends and Insect Enemies.

In 1862, at the great Exhibition at Paris, the French naturalist, M. Florent-Prevost, exhibited a large collection of the stomachs of birds, with their contents spread out on sheets of paper, each accompanied with a written description.

This display attracted the attention of the English naturalist, Mr. Edward Wilson, who, together with M. Florent-Prevost, afterwards prepared what is considered a complete list of articles of diet used by a great number of birds during each month of the year. We here append the bill of fare of such birds, or those very nearly allied to them, as we notice are found in this country, viz:

LONG-EARED OWL.—January, February, and March, mice; April, cockchafer; May, rats, squirrels, and cockchafer; June, mealworm, beetles, and shrew mice; July, mice, and ground and other beetles; August, shrew and other mice; September, October, and November, mice.

SHORT-EARED OWL.—January, mice; February, harvest mice; March, mice; April, crickets and harvest mice; May, shrew mice and cockchafer; June, beetles; July, field mice and birds; August, field and shrew mice; September and October, field mice and beetles; November, common and field mice; December, mice, spiders, and wood-lice.

BARN OWL.—January and February, mice; March, April, May, and June, field mice; July and August, mice; September and October, field and shrew mice; November, mice and the black rat; December, mice.

SPARROW.—Only lives near the habitations of man. It varies its food according to circumstances. In a wood it lives on insects and seeds; in a village it feeds on seeds, grain, and larvae of butterflies, etc.; in a city it lives on all kinds of debris; but it prefers cockchafer and some other insects to all other food.

GREAT TITMOUSE.—January, beetles and eggs

of insects; February, grubs; March, winter snails, beetles, and grubs; April, cockchafer, beetles, and bees; June, cockchafer, flies, and other insects; July, the same; August, insects and fruits; September, seeds, grasshoppers, and crickets; October, berries; and November, seeds.

BLACKBIRD.—January and February, seeds, spiders, and chrysalids; March, worms, grubs, and buds of trees; April, insects, worms, and grubs; May, the same and cockchafer; June, the same and fruit; July, August, and September, all sorts of worms and fruit; October, grubs of butterflies and worms; November and December, seeds and chrysalids.

JAY.—January, grubs of cockchafer, acorns, and berries; February, chrysalids and different grains and seeds; March, grubs, insects, wheat, and barley; April, grubs of beetles and snails; May, cockchafer and locusts; June, eggs of birds, cockchafer, and beetles; July, young birds, flies, and beetles; August, the same, acorns, grubs, and dragon-flies; September, the same and fruits; October and November, beetles, slugs, snails, and grain; December, the same, haws, hips, etc.

GOLDEN ORIOLE.—January, various chrysalids; February, chrysalids and worms; March, grubs and beetles; April, ground beetles and weevils; May, beetles, moths, butterflies, and grubs; June, grubs, grasshoppers, bees, and cherries; July, cherries and beetles; August, weevils, chrysalids, fruits, and worms; September, beetles, grubs, worms, and fruits; October, grubs, herbs, chrysalids, berries, and barley; November, ants and worms.

WOODPECKER.—January, ants; February, worms and grubs of ants; March, slugs, beetles, and grubs of ants; April, ants and worms; May, red ants and grubs of wasps; June, bees and ants; July, red ants; August, red ants and worms; September, ants and worms; October, grubs and ants; November, grubs of ants and bees; and December, ants.

THRUSH.—March, grubs and insects; April, aquatic grubs; May, grubs of house and dragon flies; June, worms, grubs, flies, and May flies; July, beetles and dragon flies; August, worms, eggs of insects, and beetles; and September, aquatic insects.

ONION CULTURE.

Of the several varieties of Onion, the Yellow or Silver Skinned, and Large Red, are the best for a general crop. The bulbs are handsome, of firm growth, and keep well through the winter. The New England White are handsome for the table, and very suitable for pickling, as well as to pull while young, and generally prove a very profitable crop.

Previous to sowing onion seed for a general crop, the ground should be well prepared by digging in some of the oldest and strongest manure that can be got. The earlier this is done in the spring, the better; and the planting should not be delayed longer than the middle of April. The seed may be sown moderately thick, in drills one inch deep and twelve inches apart. Those who cultivate onions for the sake of their bulbs, may use at the rate of four or five pounds of seed per acre.

As market gardeners, in the vicinity of large cities, find it most profitable to pull a great proportion of their onions while young, they generally require at the rate of eight to ten pounds of seed to an acre of land.

When the plants are up strong, they should be hoed. Those beds that are to stand for ripening, should be thinned out while young, to the distance of two or three inches from each other. If a few should be required for use after this, those can be taken which incline more to tops than roots; and if the beds be frequently looked over, and the small and stalky plants taken away where they stand thickest, the remaining bulbs will grow to a larger size. The plants should be hoed at least three times in the early part of their growth; but if the season prove

damp, and weeds vegetate luxuriantly, they must be removed by the hand, because after the onions have begun to bulb, it would injure them to stir them with a hoe.

Onion seed may be sown at any time from March to September; but those only can be depended upon for ripening which are sown in the first and second spring months. It is a singular fact that onions will not ripen later than August, or the early part of September, however warm the weather may be. They can, however, be preserved in the place where they grow, by spreading some short dung over them in autumn, just sufficient to prevent their being lifted out of the ground in winter. Onions thus preserved, often prove more profitable to market gardeners in the spring than crops which ripen; because ripe onions are then scarce, and green ones prove a good substitute for Shallots, Welsh Onions, Leeks, etc.—*Am. Gardener's Assistant*.

BIRDS AND THEIR USES.—Baron Von Tschudi, the well known Swiss naturalist, says: "Without birds, successful agriculture is impossible. They annihilate, in a few months, a greater number of destructive insects than human hands can accomplish in the same number of years. Amongst the most useful birds for this purpose may be classed the swallow, wren, robin red-breast, sparrow and finch. Tschudi tested a titmouse upon rose bushes of his neighbor, and rid the same in a few hours, of innumerable lice. A robin red-breast killed in the neighborhood of 800 flies in an hour. A pair of night swallows destroyed in fifteen minutes, an immense swarm of gnats. A pair of wrens flew thirty-six times in an hour, with insects in their bills to their nests. He considers the sparrow very important; a pair of them in a single day, carry 300 worms or caterpillars to their nests—certainly a good compensation for the few cherries which they pluck from the trees. The generality of small birds carry to their young ones, during the feeding period, nothing but insects, worms, snails, spiders, &c."

FRUIT TREES MOST SUITABLE FOR PLANTING.—Concerning the proper ages of fruit trees for planting, an experienced horticulturist says that peaches should be transplanted at one year from the bud; plums, cherries or dwarf pears at two years from the bud or graft; for standard apples and pears, good, thrifty plants, five or six feet high, and not over two or three years of age. The best seasons for transplanting are from the first of October until December, and from the first of March until May. Older trees, especially if they are taken up carefully and planted in well prepared soil, may do very well, but on the whole, the ages above mentioned are the best suited for planting.

PEACHES IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.—*Eds. Rural World*: Peach trees are showing considerable bloom, but it is believed that the good buds are too few for a paying crop, after the curculio has taken what he is sure to get. P. R. WRIGHT.

FROM WINNEBAGO CO., ILL.—Ground covered with snow this morning (April 13). There is little wheat sown as yet. Winter wheat and rye look well. Good prospect for an apple crop, as the buds have not swelled much yet. A.

FROM MISSISSIPPI CO., MO.—Strawberries have been in blossom more than a week. Peach, early Apple and Pear trees are in full bloom, and from present appearances promise an abundant yield. I don't think I ever saw wheat crops looking better. We have had some heavy rains during March, and thus far in April; but the farmers have not been idle.—Oats are mostly sown—some up and growing finely, and a goodly number of fields are prepared for planting corn, which will be commenced in earnest next week. M.

THE CLARKE RASPBERRY.

The following are a few of the testimonials in regard to this fruit:

Description: Large, roundish-conical, light crimson; grains medium; very sweet, rich and high flavored; parts freely from the core; moderately firm; canes very strong and stocky; erect; more or less branching; spines white; the ends slightly colored, rigid, numerous at the base of the canes, scattering, and few above; leaves very large, thick, rather flat, deep green above, and silvery-white beneath, coarsely and unevenly serrate; very productive, and so far as known, perfectly hardy. It withstood, without protection, sixteen degrees below zero in my grounds in the winter of 1865. This comparatively new variety promises to be a valuable acquisition, as its leaves are so tough that they endure the hot weather in summer without injury. I have had it in cultivation four years, and from this brief experience, I feel inclined to place it high in the list of choice varieties. Raised from seed by E. E. Clarke, New Haven, Conn., in 1856.—*From Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist.*

This berry is now conceded to be one of the finest of the red raspberries; and, being perfectly hardy, will undoubtedly prove a very valuable acquisition. We have fruited it for the past three years at Wallingford, Conn., and can endorse what has been said in its favor by those who have tested it in different parts of the country. We have also proved its hardiness here at Oneida the past severe winter. Although our plants made the most of their growth late in autumn, and had hardly ceased growing when winter set in, yet they have gone through unharmed, while the Doolittle Black Cap has suffered more or less severely from freezing. Another feature of this variety is also worthy of note. Unlike others of its class, it does not require high manuring. It will produce fine crops where Brinckle's Orange would not pay for cultivation. While the Philadelphia proves to be a valuable market variety in some parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the Clarke will undoubtedly be found to be the berry for a more extended territory, including, perhaps, Canada and all the Western States.—*"The Circular," March 30th, 1868, published by the Oneida and Wallingford Communities.*

On July 18th, I visited the grounds of Mr. Augur, of Whitneyville, where were growing somewhat less than a quarter of an acre of this fine berry, side by side with the Franconia.—The contrast was very striking. While the foliage of the Franconia was suffering severely by the heat and the dry weather, the Clarke was looking remarkably fresh and healthy, and thoroughly loaded with handsome, perfect berries. The two varieties, I was told, are treated alike in cultivation, with the exception that the Franconia is laid down and covered during winter, and the Clarke is not. Three important points in the Clarke raspberry may be considered as pretty well established, viz., the hardiness, productiveness, and uniform fine flavor of its fruit. Mr. Augur was selling the Clarke berries for fifty cents a quart in New Haven market; Franconia at forty cents, and Doolittle Black Cap at thirty cents.—*Henry Thacker in "The Circular," Aug. 3d, 1868.*

The Vineyard.**Miss. Valley Grape Growers' Assoc'n.**

The above-named Association met at Alton, Ills., April 13th, pursuant to adjournment, and by invitation of the Alton Horticultural Society. Promptly at 10 in the morning, the Society was called to order by its President, Dr. C. W. Spalding, of St. Louis.—President James E. Starr, of the Alton society, gave the association a hearty welcome to the hospitalities of the citizens of Alton, as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: At your last session, held in St. Louis, an invitation was tendered you by the Alton Horticultural Society, requesting you to hold your next convention in this city. In response to that invitation you are now assembled. Your mission, the extension of vine culture, while it is stimulated by the hope of personal reward to its votaries, is not without the noble and high incentive of good for your fellowmen. At present, the circle of your influence is comparatively small, but when the capabilities of the great valley of the Mississippi shall be understood and developed; when the banks of our noble river shall be adorned with vine-clad hills and teeming thousands shall find both profit and pleasure in the culture; when the population that shall fill the land, shall find solace, health and pleasure in the wine cup rather than the stupefying lager or the intoxicating whisky—then you will have accomplished a great work, and your influence will have become as widespread as the name of your association indicates. To be allowed to gather knowledge from your deliberations and wisdom from your councils; to add our mite, humble though it be, to the general stock, is our privilege at this time. The Alton Horticultural Society, for itself and the citizens of Alton, desire to welcome you heartily, honestly. They bid you God speed in your noble work. Their sincere desire is that no effort shall be spared, no word unspoken, that shall add to your comfort while among us.

A letter from William Muir, Secretary of the Association, was read, stating that he was still confined to his bed by indisposition, occasioned by the accident of which he was the unfortunate subject.

John M. Pierson was chosen Secretary pro-tem.

The selection of committees on wines was then proceeded with. The exhibition of wines is large, and the quality expected to be very fine.

The afternoon session commenced by the President reading his annual address, which was listened to with much attention and applause. Next in order was the election of officers for the ensuing year, and resulted as follows: President, James E. Starr, of Alton; Vice-President, Geo. Husman, of Herman, Mo.; Secretary, Dr. L. D. Morse, of St. Louis; Treasurer, John H. Tice, of St. Louis.

Some appropriate and brief remarks were made by J. E. Starr on taking the chair.

The afternoon was spent in discussions provoked by the President in his address, where Dr. Spaulding stated, "that we have only one good, white, hardy grape (namely the Martha) for wine." Mr. Geo. Husman named quite a number of other varieties which he thought equally promising. Among those, Rogers' Nos. 1, 3, 9, Cassidy, Cunningham, Herbe-mont, Rulander and Louisiana, and finally the Taylor. The evening was spent in examining the wines offered for competition. Entries large.

Inquiry being made, Dr. Spaulding, chairman of committee on receiving wines, stated that there were over 100 samples on exhibition. He also said, that samples would be in readiness for the different committees to pass judgment upon at the evening session.

J. M. Pierson, asked what grape vines to plant; what is the vine that three years from now will be in the market?

Mr. Eisenmeyer thought the Hartford Prolific and the Herbe-mont produced well on poor soil, and that Norton's Virginia, Concord and Delaware, were most profitable on rich bottom lands. He said the Herbe-mont would stand any of our common winters; that anything above 14° below zero would not affect it.

W. C. Flagg would cultivate for profit, Concord and Catawba.

Dr. Dewey thought highly of Rogers' No. 4: don't drop from the vine; don't burst; is of good flavor, and is the main grape.

Dr. Clagget said that for the St. Louis market, Delaware and Concord stood highest: he believes larger sales of Concord can be made than of Delaware, but Delaware has brought the highest price, because there were not sufficient quantities grown to satisfy the wants of those who wish a fine grape.

Col. Lazear has shipped to St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis the Delaware and Concord; Delaware sells at 15 cents, and Concord at 10 cents; believes more money can be made at raising Concord to sell at 10 etc. than Delaware at 15 cents. He thought that in order to plant vines understandingly, the planter must visit

the vineyards in his vicinity, study the soil, exposure and what vines succeed best in that locality. No man can recommend the Ives to any extent; thinks it is not right to recommend the planting of any variety until it has been fully tried. The Martha is recommended very highly. No wines of this variety were on exhibition, and why were they not, if worth as much? His experience was, that the Catawba does better in a high place and yellow clay soil.

Mr. Eisenmeyer offered the following resolution: **RESOLVED,** That it is the opinion of this Association that more vineyards are injured from over-cropping than from anything else.

This resolution was discussed quite freely by many of the delegates present as to what was an over-crop. Col. Lazear thought that what was an over-crop for one locality, might be a light one for another.

Dr. Edwards said that a declaration from this Society against over-cropping, would be a great benefit to the general cultivation of the grape, and instanced several cases where vines and vineyards were ruined by being allowed to bear too freely.

Dr. Clagget thought it safest to err on the side of under-cropping, rather than over-cropping.

The resolution was then adopted unanimously.

EVENING SESSION.

The Secretary being absent, Rev. Chas. Peabody, of Missouri, acted in that capacity.

Dr. Clagget suggested that the preparation of soils for vineyards be the theme of discussion, and said that it was intimated that different varieties of grapes needed different preparation of soils, and made some comprehensive and able remarks on the subject.

Mr. Richmond, of Sandusky, O., said: We invariably plow deep in our section. We have a stiff clay soil; Concord will succeed best with deep cultivation; drain tile is first necessary.

President Starr announced that the wines entered for premiums were now ready.

The President stated that as the entries were examined by the several committees, they would be passed to the audience for their "discussion" and judgment in regard to the quality of our native wines.

As the committees progressed with their inspection, the wines were brought forward with the grades they had placed upon them, for the inspection of the audience. The grade was 100 for the best, and ranging from thence downward.

SECOND DAY.

Association was called to order at 9 A. M.

President Starr in the Chair.

The several committees, who had not yet acted upon all the wines placed in their charge, were called upon to take action immediately, and make their report.

The first hour of the session was taken up in this manner, and then regular business was brought forward.

The President stated several matters of importance should be decided before adjournment, among which were the next place of meeting and time thereof, and whether a premium grape exhibition should be held in connection with it.

Dr. G. M. Dewey offered the following resolution: **RESOLVED,** That those exhibitors who receive premiums from this Association, shall furnish a statement of the manufacture of the wines on which they receive premiums, and that the statements shall be published with the proceedings.

Dr. Edwards spoke very forcibly in favor of this resolution; that it was the duty of members who made good wine, to let the mode of manufacture be known.

Mr. Husman thought the resolution could not be carried out in spirit.

Mr. Riehl said he deemed the resolution rather arbitrary in its nature; thought that this was not the time for such a rule to be established.

Dr. Edwards remarked, that if members were unwilling to give their mode of the manufacture of their wine, he was opposed to giving premiums to such persons. Said a statement of the manufacture of the wine should accompany each sample for competition for premiums.

Mr. M'Pike coincided with Mr. Riehl's views as to the resolution being arbitrary, and moved as an amendment, that members be requested to give such statement.

Col. Lazear thought that there could be no objection to telling the manner of the manufacture of premium wines.

Dr. Clagget said there was much prejudice existing in regard to galling wine; some persons would spit out wine made in this way, if they knew it; when, if they had not known it, would have decided it to be good wine, and smacked their lips at it.

Mr. Husman objected that no one could give a correct statement which would apply in every case, or in a majority of cases, as grapes one year are quite different from those of another, hence, needing different treatment; the Catawba of 1867 and the Catawba of 1868 were very dissimilar.

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Mr. H. further remarked that by discussing the making of wine, more practical results would follow than from taking up precious time with the resolutions.

A vote was then had upon the passage of the resolution, which resulted in its defeat by one majority.

The following are the awards made by the respective committees:

Catawba—1st Prem., F. Braches, Greys Summit, Mo.; 2d, Adolph Engelman, Shiloh, Ill.; 3d, J. J. Kelly, Webster Grove, Mo. Number of entries 21, for grade 7.

Sparkling Catawba—Premium to E. A. Thompson, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Norton's Virginia—1st Prem. to Poeschel & Sherer, Herman, Mo.; 2d, F. Muller, South Point, Mo.; 3d, to Dr. Geo. M. Dewey, Keytesville, Mo.

Ives—1st Prem., E. A. Thompson, Cincinnati, Ohio; 2d, Bluffton Wine Co., Mo.

Clinton—1st Prem., J. E. Starr, Alton, Ill.; 2d, Bluffton Wine Co., Mo.; 3d, J. L. Coons & Bros., Winchester, Ill.

Concord—1st and 2d Premiums to A. & F. Starr, Alton, Ill.; 3d, J. J. Kelly, Webster Grove, Mo.

Wine Made from Mixed Grapes—1st Prem. to John Bauer, Nauvoo, Ill. (Norton and Burgundy); 2d, to Adolph Engelman, Shiloh, Ill. (Varieties the same).

Delaware—1st Prem., John D. Davis, Clarksville, Missouri.

Herbmont—Prem. to Dr. Geo. M. Dewey, Keytesville, Mo.

Best White Wine—Taylor's Bullit—said to have been the best wine on exhibition. Prem., Bluffton Wine Co., Mo.

Taylor's Bullit—Prem. Bluffton Wine Co.

Best Collection—Prem. Bluffton Wine Co.

Best Red Wine, Any Variety—Prem. to Bluffton Wine Co., for Cynthiana.

Col. Laxear offered a resolution, that a committee of five be appointed to prepare a premium list for grapes at the fall meeting. Carried.

It was decided to hold the fall session at St. Louis.

Mr. J. H. Tice submitted the following:

RESOLVED, That hereafter, this Association will devote one session to the discussion of the mode of treatment of the "must," having particular regard to its condition as affected by the seasons, as well as to its normal condition generally. Adopted.

Rev. Mr. Peabody submitted the following:

RESOLVED, That the President of this Association be authorized to confer with the officers of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, and if, in their judgment, such a combined exhibition is practicable and promising useful results, they be authorized to make such a plan, or such arrangements, and the President be authorized to do so if it is thought expedient.

Passed.

The Society will meet in St. Louis at such time in September as the Executive Committee shall direct.

The customary vote of thanks to the citizens of Alton, and to the Society whose guest we were—passed unanimously. The vote to the R. R. Co. was premature, as no abatement was made.

CUTTING TIMBER, &c.

COL. N. J. COLMAN: I have been a reader of your paper for a considerable number of years. My father has taken it ever since I was a small boy. In the *Rural World* of the 27th of March, a correspondent, writing about cutting timber, said experience had taught him that the best time to cut timber was, when the sap was up. My opinion is, that his experience has mistaught him. He said that hickory, cottonwood and several other kinds, cut when the sap was up, were equal to White oak cut in the winter, and would last from eight to fifteen years. My grand-father has rails that have been made over forty years, and he never cuts his timber when the sap is up.

I also saw that another correspondent, from Jackson, in this county, wishes to know if grass sown in February would produce a crop the first year. I suppose he would cut his wheat, and then his hay afterwards. Well, thank fortune, he does not live in the flourishing town of New Wells. Wheat looks fine in this portion of the country. Peaches are mostly killed. There are a few left yet. We had a fine little snow the 3d of this month. There has been a great deal of rain. Farmers have not sowed much oats yet. Cape Girardeau Co., Mo., April 6. T. S.

Colman's Rural World.

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ASSOCIATE EDS.—WM. MUIR and C. W. MURTFELDT.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS: M. G. Kern, Francis Guiwits, Rockwell Thompson, A. Fendler, Carew Sanders, Mrs. E. Tupper, O. L. Barler, E. A. Riehl, Mrs. M. T. Daviess.

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EDITOR'S TABLE.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE HORSE IN THE STABLE AND IN THE FIELD.—This is the title of a very interesting and instructive book, which has been laid on our table by the St. Louis Book and News Company. Its author is "Stonehenge," a very popular and excellent writer on horses in England—but copious notes and additions have been made by Dr. Robert McClure, the well-known V.S. of Philadelphia. The book is profusely illustrated with celebrated horses, and an Essay has been added on the American Trotting Horse and the Breeding and Training of Trotters.

THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW and American Builders' Journal, for April, is on our desk. This publication fills a very important place in the literature of the day. It is printed on splendid material, and has illustrations on tinted paper, giving specifications so explicit that any good mechanic can work out the plan. The engraving of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Armsmear, near Hartford, Conn., designed by Edward Tuckerman Potter, architect; design for Soldier's Monument, by B. S. DeForest, Clinton, Iowa; design of a Double Villa, with Mansard Roof, and a Cottage in the Bracket Style, with other illustrations, are to be found in this, the April number.—Published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, 819 and 821 Market street, Philadelphia. \$6 per annum, or 50 cents a number.

WHAT IS SAID OF US.

"* * * * * 'You put my articles in better shape in the "Rural World" than any paper I have corresponded with; and I compliment you on it, as I make horrible copy." D. B. W.

MARENGO WINTER CRAB.—Received from C. Andrews, of Marengo, Ill., his circular on the Marengo Winter Crab, with remarks upon Siberian species.—Circular sent to applicants for 10 cents.

TAKE NOTICE.

We send to every subscriber twenty-four seeds of the Improved Alton Nutmeg Melon, provided stamped envelopes are enclosed to us with the address of the party to whom they are to be sent, written upon them—and not otherwise.

DEATH OF COL. B. P. JOHNSON.—Just as we go to press, we learn of the death of Col. B. P. Johnson, for many years Secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society, which occurred at his residence in this city [Albany, N.Y.], on Monday morning (April 12). His decease had been for some time anticipated, having been in failing health for a year or more, and confined to his house for several weeks.—Co. Gent., April 15th.

A-BU-BEKER.—This distinguished race-horse, owned by Dr. B. R. Tyler, of St. Louis, will stand the coming season at the stables of Wm. Bass, of Boone County, Mo. He was sired by Mahomed, he by imported Sovereign. His dam was Rescue by Berthune; second dam, Alice Carneal—the dam of Lexington. He is really a fine horse to breed to.

IMPORTED CATTLE DEAD: Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 14th.—W. B. Dinsmore, of Stalsburg, has lost four valuable imported cattle. They were seen licking the side of a newly painted barn, after which they, with three others, were taken suddenly ill.—The four Alderney cattle imported from Scotland, together with three Alderney heifers, have died within three days. They cost five thousand dollars in gold. The balance are recovering.

ST. LOUIS GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE RURAL WORLD AND VALLEY FARMER, April 19th, 1869.

The past week has been a perfect exemplification of fickle April. Snow, hail, rain and sunshine, or as the poets have it: "all smiles and tears." For all that, better weather could not have been had for small grain. Wheat is stocky and of a rich, dark-green, and the prospects for an abundant crop of this cereal, were never better, and notwithstanding all of these changes, farm work has been progressing rapidly. Business in the city has been good, and the grain movement of St. Louis actually carried on, and prospectively has set Chicago all in a flurry; she has been all along so confident that she had outstripped all competitors, &c., &c., that she is much taken aback by the energy and perseverance exhibited by St. Louis at present. Eastern capitalists, who would not invest in St. Louis interests, while Missouri was a slave State, now acknowledge her superior climatic advantages by engaging therein; and their eyes have been well opened to the fact, that the great thoroughfare to the Pacific coast, will be through St. Louis. In view of this fact, the Missouri Pacific Rail Road is now laying a third rail to accommodate the gauge of the Union Pacific, Eastern Division, and thus bring St. Louis into immediate connection even with the present line. Immigration still continues, and at no time at a more rapid rate, and we every day receive inquiries about new locations, and the advantages our State has to offer. We quote:

TOBACCO—Green and frosted lugs, \$3@4 25; planters' manufacturing, \$4 75@5 75; common, new leaf \$6@7; dark do, \$7 50@9 50; black wrappers, new \$10@13; dark factory, dried, old leaf, \$9 50@10 50.

HEMP—Dull and no sales.

FLOUR—XX, \$5 50@5 75; XXX, \$7 25@7 50; fancy and family, \$8 75@9@10 3 bbl.

RYE FLOUR—The advance of grain caused a firmer feeling, but no sales reported.

CORN MEAL—\$3 20 for kiln-dried, 3 100 lbs.

WHEAT—Supply of fall small, but equal to the demand. Spring, \$1 06@1 09; but these prices will not be sustained. Fall—prime red, mixed, \$1 50@1 52; low choice white, \$1 71; choice white, \$1 80; fancy do, \$1 92 3 bus.

CORN—Market depressed; new, mixed, 63c; yellow do, 65c; white, 67c.

OATS—Market well sustained; white, fancy, 65c; mixed, 63@64c.

BARLEY—Choice Minnesota spring, \$2 10@2 12; fall, \$2 30 3 bus.

RYE—Receipts small and prices firm; \$1 25@1 28 3 bushel.

BUTTER—Choice fresh yellow in small supply, firm and active at 38 to 40c in a small way; white of all grades dull and declining—difficult to sell.

EGGS—Demand and market steady for lots in good shipping order at 13@13c. In irregular packages, the market is dull and lower at 12c@13c 3 doz.

CHICKENS—Quiet and steady at \$4 75@5 3 dozen.

HAY—Receipts light and market steady. Tight, subject to inspection, at \$22 50 delivered; prime do, on levee, at \$23; strictly prime do at \$24 50, del.

POTATOES—Dull and unsettled; millers, 30c; peach-blows, slightly mixed, 65c; choice do, 67@68@70c; choice northern, 76c 3 bus.

GREEN APPLES—A few barrels common sold at \$4, and 23 small Jonetons at \$6@6 50 3 bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—But little selling on 'Change. Held firm. Sale 15 pkgs choice southern apples at 15c 3 lb.

SEED—The stock of timothy is in few hands and held higher, with little offered on 'Change, \$2 75. The prices now asked by dealers are \$3 50@3 75, with sks. Clover lower; sale 10 sks at \$8 50 3 bus, pkgs in. Hemp unsettled; sales 9 sks at \$1 25, without sks, and 9 do at \$1 55, including new seamless sks. See also last number.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

CATTLE—Little or no change has taken place in the general condition of the cattle market. The inquiry, as heretofore, continues light, and chiefly confined to the immediate wants of city butchers. We have seen no droves, either in the yards or on the streets, and shipments of stock cattle have also been light.

HOGS—The market remains very steady; receipts have been light; just the condition of things we should expect and desire at this time of year.

SHEEP—Are not in good supply, and those that do come, are no credit to the feeder nor profit to the butcher.

CALVES—We do enter our solemn protest here, against the practice of selling calves one week or ten days old to the butcher, to be used as human food. Veal is not good unless fat, and at least four weeks old. It would be better if it were less frequently seen in the shambles or on the table.

As to prices, last week's quotations are sustained for steers and heaves. Hogs, \$8 50@8 75. Sheep, \$3 @5.



VELOCIPEDE!

The shades of night were falling fast,
As through Hardscrabble village passed
A youth, in curious bobtail rig,
Upon a curious thingumajig,
Velocipede!

His eye, exultant, seemed to say,
Old foggy travelers, clear the way,
And like a new tin fish-horn rang
The accents of his nasal twang,
Vel-horse-ipe-de!

The wayside tavern met his gaze;
He saw the bar-room's cheerful blaze;
Above, the spectral hillside rose,
And dreadfully he blew his nose.
Velocipede!

"Try not the height," the old man cried,
"Try not the frowning height astride
That treacherous whirling uncooth!"
But still kept on his ride, the youth,
Veloc-high-pe-de!

"O stay!" the maiden said, "and rest
Thy softish head upon this breast!"
A tear stole sweetly down his phiz,
But closer still he hugged to his
Velocipede!

"Beware! that rolling stock was made
For rinks and roads of lighter grade!"
This was the peasant's last good-night;
A voice replied far up the height,
Velocipede!

A cow-boy on the dark hillside
Belated, saw it; "Jinks!" he cried,
"Old Satan's loose or I'm mistaken!"
And climbed a tree to save his bacon—
Velocipede!

At break of day as mountainward
A pious farmer drove his herd,
A voice cried through the startled air,
And gave the man a dreadful scare,
Velocipede!

A traveler, quite deceased, was found,
Although his legs went round and round,
Still grasping in his hands of ice
The fragments of that strange device,
Velocipede!

There in the twilight cold and gray,
Amid the wreck of things he lay,
And echo, like a falling star,
The moral sounded near and far,
Velocipede!

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

What great reform has ever been accomplished without being agitated? What has been the history of the beginning of these reforms? Invariably, that a few leading spirits (eccentric perhaps, but noble, self-sacrificing spirits,) have dared to face the storm of opposition, ridicule, and contempt, and agitate the question of the necessity, justice and practicability of such measures. Who have been those to oppose and deride—and who to uphold and befriend? Bigotry, superstition and ignorance, are hard terms—but they have generally characterized the former class, and enlightenment and christianity, the latter.

It is a pertinent question at this time—Will woman *still* be woman—in the light we love to see her—if she is allowed to vote? Some of the arguments used against her, as a class, are

singular indeed. A wise committee of law makers, lately asked to be relieved from the further consideration of the subject, because "women do not ask to vote." How many shall ask, that there be no excuse for withholding for a single day, an inalienable right of a single American citizen? An abuse of a single right of an American abroad is promptly retrieved; but a right of half our people, here at home, is denied them. The blacks were enfranchised through the influence of most of the leading men of the land; and, besides the necessity of the measure, one of the strong arguments used was, that we had no right to deny them that great privilege. How many black men personally asked for this favor? Shall our women be subjected to more onerous conditions?

Suppose that our wives, and mothers, and sisters do not fly off into great conventions, to meet with thousands who have no brothers nor husbands, and cry aloud to benevolent man, beseeching him to give them a right of their's which he holds in his hands—is that a reason for withholding that boon?

It has been argued that, to mingle in a crowd of men—of barbarous men; to jostle and be elbowed about; to be subject to the slang and ribaldry of such a crowd—would be degrading to a great degree. None but an ill-bred boor will ever bring forward such an argument as this. If any gentleman has listened to such a reason, let me ask, Will any rowdy insult his mother or wife if she choose to go anywhere she has a right to go? No Sir! he can answer quickly. Are women generally subject or liable to insult, in public assemblies or places, in America? On the contrary, are not Americans proverbially courteous and well-behaved toward women in public? How many men (I care not how low they are) would have to be pushed aside to let a lady get to the ballot-box?

But, the mightiest reason of all, why women should be allowed (not forced) to vote is—not that it is her right (with which we should not tamper for a single moment, but restore with an apology for having been so tardy in this enlightened age,)—but the great good that would result to the ballot itself. Woman's influence and presence civilizes, christianizes and purifies. History, for four thousand years, proves this; and, to-day, every nation on the earth, without exception, is barbarous, civilized or enlightened, according to, and in the degree and extent of, the social equality of its women with the men! For our own good, then, should we encourage our women to go with us to this great institution of Republican Government. Through it, we secure all the good government we enjoy on the earth. If it is at present (as some assert) a place not fit for a lady to be, it is high time to purify it; or else let respectable men stay away from it. It is a curious anomaly, that we visit and jealously maintain an institution in our midst, that we as jealously guard our wives and mothers from contamination by. Loving trust, confidence and faith in their husbands—are desirable traits in woman—but they are often betrayed! and, at present, have no rights, except those which man chooses to give them. Though these may be sufficient; and

though men are afraid to trust their fate in the hands of this dangerously numerous class—we should, without a moment's hesitation, say to those we regard as our superiors in purity and goodness of heart—"We have all faith in your honesty—we desire not to be guilty of withholding from you a single privilege enjoyed by ourselves—though you may be even willing to forego the pleasure of a voice in determining who shall administer your government, and how it shall be administered; in lending a helping hand to those of your sex who are being betrayed and wronged, cast down, poverty stricken, and compelled to a dependence on men who are not just enough to pay them the wages they earn—in saying whether temptations shall be held out on every hand to lure your sons and husbands from the path of rectitude you would have them follow: still, these, and many more, are your rights, to be sought and obtained more surely through the ballot than in any other way. And, as the purity of the polls is vitally necessary to good government, we entreat of you to lend your influence, which has always been civilizing in the highest degree, toward raising it high above the corrupting influences which are beginning to prevail against it."

Give women the permission to vote, and although many (perhaps nearly all) will stay at home the first election day—all will be eager to learn who did go, and ten times as many will, the next year, go to the polls; some with gentlemen escorts, and some without, the same as going to church; and there is every reason to believe the propriety of it would soon become as assured as attending religious service. Some of the lower class of "sovereign voters" might possibly stay away from the polls altogether, as they instinctively shun refined society. God grant it!

By all means let—nay, induce—our women to vote. Is it said that, "they will thereby become demoralized?" Wonderful forethought! judicious precaution! I will risk my mother where I can her son. My sisters will soon learn that each is an individual in the world, and has a direct influence for the weal or woe of her country. 'Tis said, "it would make no difference in the result of elections"—just so with Rhode Island, Delaware, Vermont and Texas. Rule them out—it would simplify the business much. "But a large majority do not want to vote." It is no business of ours, they need not vote only at their pleasure; besides, in some little corner of the country it may be highly essential to the good of the community, that the women do vote; and if, as a class, they do not want to vote, they will not—and no great catastrophe will happen. "Brazen" characters will always take advantage of every opportunity to make themselves notorious—but the few brave spirits who are now exposing themselves to jealousy and misrepresentation for the good of their sex, are entitled to our admiration, and deserving of all encouragement. It is a great wrong to class them all together as possessed of "Amazonian propensities." Evil characters prevail everywhere—even in religious churches. We cannot avoid them if we would, unless we give up all reforms. Let this not be! J. G. I.

"CIGARS" AND "LUXURIES."

MR. EDITOR: The article of "Ozark," called forth by my article on "Cigar Smoking," is rather a remarkable one. Its teachings are not what I would judge as prudent, or best to inculcate. It was shown in my article, that the daily use of cigars, as a mere matter of dollars and cents, had proven not only very expensive, but—in that particular case—to say the least, very foolish. It may or may not be deducible that cigar smoking to that extent is always foolish—according to our respective ideas of good economy.

General Grant, President of the United States, smokes; and has been for many years what might be termed an inveterate smoker. Peculiarly he undoubtedly is qualified to indulge in the most expensive Havanas; yet I hold that even in his case it is not wise, and the example to the rising generation is not good.

"Ozark" maintains that it is "the right of every one to indulge in the good things of this world as may to him seem best," and wants no words against cigar smoking. What! tobacco a good thing!! An article, the use of which—changes the digestive functions, weakens vitality, lessens the nervous forces, produces many fatal diseases, destroys appetite, causes giddiness, and, when taken into the stomach, produces vomiting and dreadful sickness; the oil of which, when taken in doses of a few drops, causes death—in fact, is a deadly poison! and so stated by physicians; for which there is no known antidote. This a good thing? So are "dog fustion" and "nightshade!"

The force of the argument is destroyed by the mention of such an idea. It will not do, either, to rank tobacco with coffee, or tea, or beer, or boots, or clothes, or carpets, or sugar, or flavoring extracts—not at all. All these things are—strictly speaking—legitimate and proper; whereas, the use of tobacco, moderately or immoderately, is, to say the very least—questionable.

To a man of moderate income (say \$1200 per annum) with a family to support, it appears to be unwise to expend \$140—or, of that income, \$60—for cigars. And it was to make an exhibit of the actual amount which this article costs (to which men not unfrequently shut their eyes), that the article was written. To say that Smith had a perfect right to smoke cigars and (financially) to "go up" if he chose to do so—is simply ridiculous, and scarcely worthy attention. Every one knows that a man can, if he chooses, become a drunkard, or spend his money for whisky, or "go up" at gambling, or in any other foolish manner. That failure in business is not always the result of the moderate use of any one luxury we know (as "Ozark" intimates) is true; but, that any business man has a right to make a failure, is a conclusion based upon some mode of reasoning to which I profess myself a stranger. A man "has a right, if he sees fit to do so," to habitually eat opium in moderate quantities, or (as many females do) eat arsenic—but, does it appear to the reader that what "Ozark" denominates "a right," is, morally or physically, either just or proper, economical or healthy? "Good things" are proper things; and, whilst

luxuries are not always improper, yet it is best to gauge their indulgence by a proper and wise estimate of one's means, and to keep one's eye out for a rainy day.

C.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

NELLIE'S NOTES.

What a calm, lovely spring morning this is! After so much that was dark and blustering, one knows how to appreciate such—and the house, suggestive of a barn or prairie hitherto, seems now quite too small. I think I must have had a presentiment of the bright days so near at hand. Yesterday, Nature would have bound me to the fireplace—but there was—oh! so much house-cleaning to be done. So I put on a brave face, bound my hair with a towel (think of that, ye ball-room belles and beaux!) pinned up my dress and went to work. First, I put out to air all of the beds and bed-clothing—the bed-steads I could then move about more readily—but the bureaus and wash stands defied me, with their heavy marble tops. I had to substitute a brush for my broom when I came to them—and, the result of it was, that, by night, my spring cleaning was accomplished up stairs. With this floor (three rooms and a hall) once clean, I shall feel that I have no extra in-door work to do, and all of my spare time can be given to my flower beds.

We have adopted this spring, the old farmer's rule of rising early. We were exceedingly opposed to it, at first—but it is really not much more of an exertion to rise at five, or even earlier, than at eight, when one determines upon it. We find now that twice as much is accomplished, and the whole labor of the farm goes on more smoothly. Once up, one must rejoice that that which is truly the pleasantest part of the day, was not lost in sleep. The outside world is waking. Nature puts on her brightest, freshest dress—and it is a treat for eyes, nose and ears at such a time. There is so much to be done at this season of the year, that our day, long as it is—from five until half after nine—is all filled up. Then what a happy, restful sleep one may have after such a day! So much accomplished—so little of the one day's work left undone.

Another rule—which I adopted from the first—is to discourage, so far as I could, Sunday visiting. That day made holy and set apart for rest for all, is frequently not such to servants. In some families, it is the day for dinner parties and gentlemen visitors.—Where this is the custom, servants have a right to complain.

On Saturday, I have my Sunday dinner prepared, and rarely have my kitchen fire lighted on that day, from breakfast until dark.

Various desserts are perhaps better for being made the day before. Of this kind are all those made with that treasure of housekeepers, gelatine—many cakes, custards, pies and so on.

My only objection to a cold dinner is, that nearly all the vegetables require condiments, which children cannot have. As, for instance, chicken salad—a poison for little stomachs—cold baked beans are generally preferred dressed with oil, mustard and vinegar—cabbage, in the form of "cold slaw," requires the same, with the worse addition of hard boiled eggs, chopped fine—also sliced boiled potatoes (salad), lettuce and so on.

Our little ones have to content themselves, of Sundays, with cold meat, bread and butter, and the dessert—which I try to make so entirely suited to their tastes as to leave no room for complaint, nor danger of consequences.

This week I have discovered a way to induce my family to eat rice with a relish. They utterly rebelled against the old rice pudding—boiled rice they merely endured, and rice batter cakes were the only form in which I could make so wholesome and nutritious a vegetable (?) acceptable to them, until I hit upon the following method: Which was, to boil the rice as usual—and, when nearly done, add stoned raisins and sugar to the taste. Let the water boil out entirely; flavor with orange or vanilla, and set away in a bowl to mould. With three eggs and two pints of milk, I make a very good custard; flavor as I did the rice; and, when both are cold, turn the rice out in a deep dish and pour the custard over it. It is a good Sunday dish, and we are fond of it.

Another good dessert for Sunday is, that old favorite, blanc mange, than which nothing could be simpler. To improve upon its appearance—though it does not add to the flavor, materially—solidify with gelatine a very little of your extra syrup—there is always a surplus with peach, Siberian crab-apple or other preserves—and place, in forms, on the mould. These forms may be made after the blanc mange has hardened and been turned out in the bottom of the tin blanc

mange mould—which has an ear of corn, a small pear, a bunch of grapes, or cluster of cherries—and it is in better taste to suit your choice of syrups to the fruit you intend to represent, as nearly as you can. Scoop out the top of the blanc mange—or level it with a knife—and lay your fruit in its place. This makes a very pretty dish.

All of these experiments, attended with no extra expense and very little additional trouble, are a source of great pleasure to young housekeepers. A pretty table is the next best thing to a good one. And, to combine the two, gives one a better relish for the substantial.

This last receipt is rather a la Francatelli, in sound, but is quite practicable. His receipts never are, for us—invariably requiring for the simplest, pistachies, ratillas, or something else our pantries do not contain. Another objection to his book is the manner in which the receipts are connected. When one is following a receipt, one wishes it all in one place, in full. In the midst of a Francatellian receipt, you are suddenly referred to "Page—" which perhaps calls for some thing you should have done first. This is troublesome and takes too much time. I prefer my own receipt-book—picking up items here and there suited to my means and abilities, and writing them down carefully. There is then no danger of unexpected "references," or calls for "aspic jelly," or some other impossibility. For this reason, I decidedly prefer my own to the great standard among receipt books, and had sooner recommend it to an inquiring friend.

THE COMING GIRL, AGAIN.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: "Man, from the cradle to the grave, is most decidedly the being woman makes him"—so says S. H. in answer to an article I wrote for your paper some weeks since. I pass over her sneers at my illogical reasoning; also my want of appreciation of that highest and loveliest of God's blessings—a home with little children in it—with this passing remark only, that I have had a family of seven little children, and that I thought I loved them, and do not quite believe the statement that *I did not*, and I presume *she* will decide differently (when she is a mother of as many) on that subject.

But, to proceed: What mother of any right judgment, or delicate and refined sensibility, does not stand aghast at the thought that she is held responsible for all the sins and ills that now pervade society, and that *she* is to go before the bar of man and in his estimation to answer for all its crimes?—and what mother does not tremble for her daughter, when she arrives at that period of life when she will launch out on that untried ocean of life, with no land in sight, and no anchor for her frail bark—not even the man she has plighted her sacred all to, is willing to take his share of the responsibility of the ship wreck they two may perhaps make?

Of the coming destiny of that "highest of all blessings—the children," I am happy to still say, notwithstanding all the false accusations contained in that article of S. H., that I still hold to my first conclusions.

M. S. M.

St. Louis, Mo.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.—This seemingly dry and certainly ponderous book has its peculiar charms. Here is collected and tersely set down a vast quantity of various and useful knowledge, such as is indispensable to educated men and women. Here are an hundred and fourteen thousand words, defined with a clearness, fullness, precision, and wealth of illustration, that denote the soundest scholarship, and the most entire fidelity to laborious details. Altogether the work is a marvelous specimen of learning, taste, and thorough labor. We praise it heartily, because we believe it deserves the heartiest praise.—N. Y. Albion.

THE STALLION SEASON.

The High-Bred Trotting Stallion, YOUNG MESSENGER,

Will stand the present season in St. Louis County, at the residence of Thomas B. Hume, two and one-half miles from FLORISSANT, on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY; and at BRIDGETON, at the stable of A. J. Dix, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, of each week, at \$15 the season or \$25 to insure.

He was raised by R. A. Alexander of Kentucky, and sired by his celebrated trotting stallion ABDALLAH, full brother to Volunteer and half brother to Dexter, Geo. Wilkes, Bruno, and other fast trotters, all by Rysdick's Hambletonian.

YOUNG MESSENGER's dam is the well-known Messenger mare Baechante (full sister to the celebrated trotter Baechus, better known as Tom Redd, and half sister to Clifton, a very fast trotter who beat Bashaw Jr. in a race in the summer of 1866,) by Downing's Bay Messenger; her dam by Whip Comet, he by imported Comet; 2d dam by imported Messenger.

Goldsmith Maid, half sister to YOUNG MESSENGER, both being sired by Alexander's Abdallah, was recently sold to the former owners of Dexter for twenty thousand dollars. Almonte, another half brother of YOUNG MESSENGER, four years old, was recently sold to a party in Kentucky for eight thousand dollars.

J. C. Simpson, Esq., Editor of the "Turf, Field and Farm," and author of that excellent work "Horse Portraiture," and one of the best judges of horses and pedigrees in the country, wrote to the owner without solicitation as follows: "From the many crosses from the patriarch of trotters (imported Messenger) in your stallion YOUNG MESSENGER, he ought to prove a successful sire of trotters; and any one who will scrutinize his pedigree, will be surprised at the quantity of blood, now at the top of the ladder, he possesses."

YOUNG MESSENGER will be five years old this spring; color, dark iron gray; 16 hands high; large bone, powerful muscle, and splendidly developed about the vital parts. He has not yet been put in training, but gives unmistakable evidence of making a horse of great speed, as he has fine knee action, combined with the long reach peculiar to the Messenger breed. Persons having mares to breed, are invited to call and examine him. JOHN DOYLE, Groom

ABDALLAH, JR.,

By R. A. Alexander's Abdallah (same pedigree on sire's side as YOUNG MESSENGER), and out of the Thoroughbred mare KITTY FISHER, by Chorister, he by imported Contract; her dam, the celebrated Bertrand, formerly owned and run by John R. Sparr of South Carolina—will stand at the farm of N. J. Colman, 2 miles S.E. of Pevely Station, I.M.R.R., 27 miles south of St. Louis—at \$15 the season or \$25 to insure. Good pasturage furnished at \$5 per month.

Abdallah, Jr., is a blood bay, fifteen and a half hands high; will be seven years old this spring; has splendid trotting action, and is the sire of as fine colts as the country produces, nearly all being blood bay in color, and having an unequalled trotting gait. All are invited to examine him, and his colts, at the above place. JOHN WAY, Groom.

DAVISON'S THORNLESS BLACK CAP RASPBERRY

Fruit Large, Rich and Sweet.

RIPENING A WEEK EARLIER than Doolittle—two weeks earlier than Miami.

Canes without thorns. The most delicate hand can pick fruit without a scratch. Canes strong and not liable to be broken by storms.

Very productive. It now stands at the head of all Black Cap Raspberries.

Be sure to get the GENUINE TIPS—all others are worthless.

12 plants by mail, pre-paid, \$2; 50 plants by mail, pre-paid, \$7; 100 plants by Express, C. O. D., \$12; 500 plants by Express, C. O. D., \$40; 1,000 plants by Express, C. O. D., \$75.

JOHN GAGE & SON, Vineland, N. J.,
ap24] Or, COLMAN & SANDERS, St. Louis, Mo.

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Sent free, with terms, for any one to clear \$25 daily, in three hours. Business entirely new, light and desirable. Can be done at home, or traveling, by both male and female. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address, W. H. CHIDESTER,
[1t] 266 Broadway, New York.

OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS.

A few thousand Osage Orange Plants, delivered in St. Louis, at \$4 per single thousand; or \$3.50 per 1000, for two or more thousand. COLMAN & SANDERS,
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APPLE ROOT GRAFTS,

Of the best varieties, only \$7 per 1000.
OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS, fine, \$2.50 per 1000.
CONCORD GRAPE VINES, extra size, \$40 per 1000.
Address soon, JOHN RIORDAN,
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EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Golden-Feathered Turkeys, \$3 per dozen; White, English Aylesbury Ducks, \$2.50 per dozen; White Bramahs, Penciled Necked Bramahs, Black Spanish, Golden Poland and Black Poland, \$2 per dozen. Carefully handled, packed and delivered at Express Office, on receipt of price. G. B. & H. B. ALVERSON,
P. O. Box 236, Cherry Valley, Winnebago Co., Ill.
ap24-2t]

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For a new and intensely interesting Book, entitled

OUR NEW WEST.

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A volume of travel, experience and observation, with Vice-President Colfax, among our new States and Territories, between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean. Describing the magnificent scenery of this wonderful country—its Gold and Silver mines, farms, &c. The Pacific Railroad—its route—scenery—how it is pushed and built. The Mormons—their social life, religion and politics. Interviews between Brigham Young, Mr. Colfax and Mr. Bowles. The Mormon women—how they like Polygamy, etc. The Chinese and Indians—their habits, religion and vices.

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We are prepared to ship a number of pure Chester Whites, not akin, from 8 to 10 weeks' old, boxed and delivered at express office, for \$30 per pair, upon receipt of post-office order. W. T. & M. PAINTER,
ap24-4t Near West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.

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The forthcoming number of the Illustrated Western World, printed in oil colors, will be the most beautiful

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Best, cheapest, prettiest and only perfectly portable Barometer ever made. Also, over three hundred styles Thermometers, made by CHAS. WILDER, Peterboro, New Hampshire. Agents wanted in every county.

DEAFNESS, CATARRH, SCROFULA. A Lady who had suffered for years from Deafness, Catarrh and Scrofula, was cured by a simple remedy. Her sympathy and gratitude prompts her to send the receipts free of charge to any one similarly afflicted. Address Mrs. M. C. LEGGETT, Hoboken, N. J.



THE MEXICAN Ever-Bearing Strawberry

THE BEST VARIETY KNOWN.

A CONTINUOUS AND PROLIFIC bearer from the first of June until frost; rich, sub-acid flavor fine size; strong grower; vigorous habit. Altogether superior to any other known variety. Price, \$1 per dozen. The undersigned is the General Agent for this Strawberry for the States of Missouri, Kansas and the South-west, of whom, or his authorized agents, all plants or berries in the States above named must be ordered.

From a large amount of testimony, the following extract from a letter to J. P. Whiting, Esq., of Detroit gives an idea of the estimation in which this variety is held by those familiar with its superior characteristics:

DUNDIE, Mich., March 4, 1894.
J. P. Whiting—Sir: In answer to your inquiry relative to the introduction of the Mexican Ever-Bearing Strawberry into this country, I have the honor to state that it was brought from Mexico in the fall of 1867, by F. Mack, an intimate friend of my family, who presented us with a slip, from which the vines of F. Scranton were propagated. According to my experience in strawberry culture, this variety is the only perpetual bearer that is worthy of a favorable consideration.

The vines are vigorous growers, and sufficiently hardy to endure any ordinary heat or cold. The Strawberry is a prolific bearer, opening its blossoms early in the Spring and continuing to blossom and bear until the frost cuts the vines in the Fall. The flavor of the berry is excellent; and, owing to its firmness and lack of acidity, will bear transportation better than any other Strawberry.

Respectfully, J. W. MASON, M. D.

The following testimony is from A. B. Tabor, proprietor of the Biddle House, Detroit, formerly of the Richmond House, Chicago:

DETROIT, January 29th, 1894.
This is to certify that I have, during the months of June, July, August, September and October, seen and eaten the strawberry called the Mexican Ever-Bearing, and grown by J. P. Whiting & Co., in the summer of 1863, and find them to be a fine fruit, of good flavor, good size, and well worthy of cultivation.

A. B. TABOR,
Proprietor Biddle House, Detroit, Michigan.

Agents Wanted

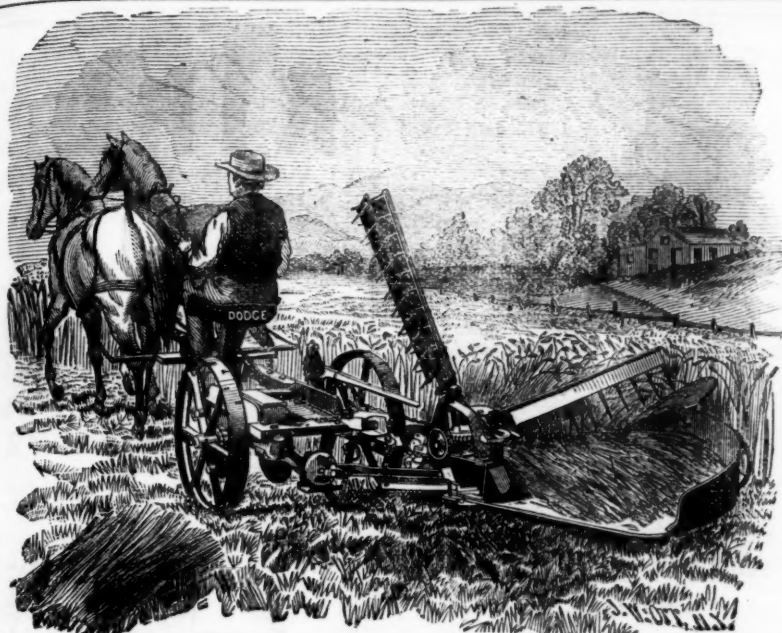
Energetic Agents, men of good character, wanted to solicit orders for the above Plant in every county in this State. Liberal commission.

Price, cash with the order to mail, or will be C. O. D. when forwarded by express. Three dollars per dozen. Liberal discount on large orders.

For further particulars, address
FRANC B. WAY, P.O. Box 2369, St. Louis, Mo.
General Agent for Missouri and the South-West
ap17

20,000
Agents Wanted.

April 24



DODGE'S COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER. A VALUABLE GIFT OF \$2,000 TO THE FARMERS.

In consideration of the large and satisfactory trade which occurred in our leading goods during the past season, and also to keep them before the public, we are enabled, by the aid of our manufacturers, to offer to the farmers another gift of Agricultural machinery similar to that which we made last season. As evidence that this is a gift in its true sense, it is only necessary to state that there is NO CHARGE FOR TICKETS, and that the machinery is ready for delivery. We, therefore, respectfully invite such farmers as may desire to accept our offer, assuring them that there will certainly be no cause for dissatisfaction.

We propose to give the following articles:

A Genuine Pitts' Eight Horse Thresher and Trucks,	\$ 500 00
A No. 1 Dodge Combined Reaper and Mower, with new improved Self-Rake,	225 00
An elegant Whitewater Wagon,	110 00
A Keystone Grain Drill,	85 00
A No. 3 Burdick Hay and Fodder Cutter,	32 00
A Smith's Cast-steel Plow,	27 00
A Set of Hall, Semple & Co.'s Farming Tools,	10 00
An Excelsior Revolving Rake,	9 00
A Patent Caster Coulter,	8 00
Total,	\$1,006 00

And to each person who draws either of these prizes, and has during the season purchased a like machine, either from us or any of our agents, we not only give him the machine drawn, but refund the money paid for the first machine, thus making conditional gifts in cash of the same amount as the combined value of all the others, viz:

\$1,006 00

\$2,012 00

Thus, a farmer drawing the Pitts' Thresher, who has already purchased one, as stated above, receives the Thresher worth \$500 and \$500 additional in cash. The same rule will apply to each of the other gifts.

We would respectfully call attention to the fact that these machines are not quoted at fictitious prices, but at their actual cash value in St. Louis. They are all thoroughly known, and we believe are universally ranked as first class—in fact, there are none better.

Our plan is: That we will send to each farmer (none others) who will send his name and post-office address, plainly written, ONE TICKET, which will entitle him to an equal chance with all others in the Drawing. Each person applying, will please enclose, say SIX CENTS for postage and stationery.

The drawing will take place on the 10th day of June, 1869,

at our sample building, No. 13 South Main street, opposite Chamber of Commerce, and will be conducted wholly by such persons as the ticket holders present may select, and we shall endeavor to secure men of known integrity. As the issue of any given number of tickets is of no importance, there will be NO POSTPONEMENT of the drawing. We should be pleased to have any who are interested call and examine the articles.

The following are the parties who drew prizes last season, and we take the liberty of referring to them as to the satisfactory manner in which the awards were made: The Pitts' Thresher, drawn by A. W. Mayfield, Fair Grove, Green Co., Mo. The Dodge Reaper drawn by James Anglin, Stanton, Miami Co., Kansas. The Whitewater wagon drawn by Levi Roberts, Deer Plains, Calhoun Co., Ills. The plow drawn by Thomas Tucker, Coal Bank, Cooper Co., Mo. The committee consisted of eight well-known farmers, nearly all from St. Louis county, Mo., to which was added C. W. Murtfeldt, of the "Rural World," as chairman. The committee assumed the entire management of the affair, and the award was voted as unanimously satisfactory.

SEMPLE, BIRGE & CO., 13 South Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.

WHOEVER

WILL act as Agent, either lady or gentleman, can earn in an evening a WEB OF SHEETING, SILK DRESS PATTERN, WATCH, CARPET, SET OF WAVERLY NOVELS, &c., &c., or selection from a great variety of other articles, as Commissions in our

GREAT SPRING TRADE SALE,
Comprising over 350 different articles. Send for Catalogues. **PARKEE & CO., 98 and 100 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.**



TO THE WORKING CLASS: I am now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at their homes, the whole of the time, or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Fifty cents to \$5 per evening, is easily earned by persons of either sex, and the boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. Great inducements are offered those who will devote their whole time to the business; and, that every person who sees this notice, may send me their address and test the business for themselves, I make the following unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied with the business, I will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing me. Full particulars, directions, &c., sent free. Sample sent by mail for 10 cts. Address, E. C. ALLEN, Augusta, Me.

The Dollar Sun.

CHARLES A. DANA'S PAPER.

The cheapest, neatest, and most readable of New York Journals. Everybody likes it. Three editions. DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, and WEEKLY, at \$6, \$2, and \$1 a year. Full reports of markets, agriculture, Farmers' and Fruit Growers' Clubs, and a complete Story in every Weekly and Semi-Weekly number. A valuable present to every subscriber. Send for specimen, with premium list. I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher SUN, New York.

\$10 A DAY to Agents selling SILVER'S PATENT ELASTIC BROOMS. Horace Greely says: "I predict its success." CLEGG & CO., 38 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

Early Rose Potato.

One lb. EARLY ROSE, sent by mail, post-paid, \$1. 4 lbs. EARLY ROSE, sent by mail, post-paid, \$3. Best Spring Wheat in the world; the earliest and most productive Corn; wonderful yielding Oats—white and black—weighing 45 pounds to the bushel; Spring Barley; Grass Seeds; Fowls; Eggs; Hogs; the Great Feed Cutter. Send for the EXPERIMENTAL FARM JOURNAL—most valuable Magazine issued in this country—only \$1.50 per year.—Subscribe if you want to make your Farm pay. Address, GEO. A. DEITZ, CHAMBERSBURG, PA.



100 Yards of SHEETING,

For a Club of 100 in our Great

ONE DOLLAR SALE,

If all returned. A little extra exertion secures it. Send for circulars with new commission rates, before sending your clubs elsewhere. One trial will convince you that our terms to agents are not excelled, and the quality of our goods unequalled by any other house in our line of business.

S. C. THOMPSON & CO.,

136 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

\$10 to \$20 PER DAY SURE, and no risk.

Agents wanted everywhere, on commission, or by the month, to sell our Patent Everlasting White Wire Clothes Lines. For full particulars, address the AMERICAN WIRE CO., 75 William St., N.Y., or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

\$30000 SALARY. Address, U. S. PIANO CO. N. Y.

WANTED Agents.—"Wonder of the World;" is warranted to cure Rheumatism and Neuralgia.—Sold on the package system. Not to be paid for until tested. I pay \$60 per month and commission, to distribute packages. J. C. TILTON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

INDELIBLE PENCILS

For Marking Clothing, &c.

Single, 50c.; 3 for \$1; per doz. \$2.75; per grs. \$28. Sent, freight paid on receipt of price. More Convenient than ink.—Am. Agriculturist. Invaluable to the housekeeper.—Godey's Lady's Book. A very useful article.—Am. Institute Report, 1867.

Address, Indelible Pencil Co., NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

SOLD by Stationers and Dealers Everywhere.

GREAT DISTRIBUTION

By the Metropolitan Gift Company.
Cash Gifts to the amount of \$250,000.
Every Ticket Draws a Prize.

5 Cash Gifts, each \$10,000	40 Cash Gifts, each \$500
10 " " 5,000	200 " " 100
20 " " 1,000	300 " " 50
50 Elegant Rosewood Pianos, each \$300 to \$750	
75 Elegant Rosewood Melodeons, each \$75 to \$100	
350 Sewing Machines, each \$60 to \$175	
500 Gold Watches, each \$75 to \$300	
Cash Prize Silver Ware, etc., all valued at \$1,000,000	

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25 cts. Tickets describing Prizes are SEALED in Envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25 cts., a SEALED TICKET is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The Prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of ONE DOLLAR. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your Prize is before you pay for it. ANY PRIZE EXCHANGED for another of same value. No Blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES—We select the following from many who have lately drawn valuable Prizes, and kindly permitted us to publish them: S. T. Wilkins, Buffalo, \$5,000; Miss Annie Monroe, Chicago, Piano, \$650; John D. Moore, Louisville, \$1,000; Miss Emma Walworth, Milwaukee, Piano, \$500; Rev. E. A. Day, New Orleans, \$500. We publish no names without permission.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.—"The firm is reliable, and deserve their success."—Weekly Tribune, Oct. 3. "We know them to be a fair dealing firm."—New York Herald, Oct. 28. "A friend of ours drew a \$500 prize, which was promptly received."—Daily News, Dec. 3.

Send for circular. Liberal inducements to Agents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of Sealed Envelopes contains ONE CASH GIFT. Six Tickets for \$1; 13 for \$2; \$35 for \$5; 110 for \$15. All letters should be addressed to

HARPER, WILSON & CO.,
173 BROADWAY, N. Y.

ap10-4t

OSAGE ORANGE SEED,

JUST FORWARDED TO US

FROM TEXAS

For Sale at Market Price, by

Plant Bros., Pratt & Co.,

ap17-4t

ST. LOUIS, MO.

BARTLETT PEARS.

We have a fine stock of Standard Bartlett Pears, fine trees, 4 to 6 feet high, at 75 cents each, or fifty for \$30; or one hundred for \$50. Those wanting this excellent variety, can now procure it in quantity.

COLMAN & SANDERS,

612 North Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

PREMIUM CHESTER WHITES FOR SALE.

We offer for sale, Singly, or in Pairs, Premium Pure Chester White Pigs, a number of them the progeny of our Gen. Grant Boar, the winner of 1st prize at the late Chester Co. Ag'l Fair. Also the winner of the 1st prize in 3 different States during the past fall. Pigs shipped in pairs warranted not akin. Breeding Sows now ready to serve. Address, W. T. & M. PAINTER, Jan 23-5m] Near West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.

ILLINOIS STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
Jacksonville, April 8th, 1869.
SWINE.

In consequence of the entire inability of this Institution to answer the orders received for the breed of swine known as the **HOSPITAL BREED**, a number of reliable agriculturists in Morgan County, Ill., have engaged to enter into the propagation of these swine, under pledges to preserve the breed scrupulously pure. The effect of this arrangement will be to widen the area of their production, and thus overcome the risk of extinction to be feared while they are, as at present, confined, in their warranted purity to one locality. From and after this date, therefore, these swine will be known as the **MORGAN COUNTY WHITES**, and may be obtained of parties who will, in due time, make their possession known to the public through the usual advertising channels.

ap17

AND. McFARLAND, M.D., Supt.



**GOODALE'S
PATENT SPRING**

FRUIT CRATE.

Patented August 18, 1868, by Wm. G. Goodale.

This new and valuable invention, which has been recently patented, is now in very general use in the fruit regions of Missouri and Southern Illinois. Its advantages consist in enabling the Fruit Grower or Shipper to transport the most delicate and easily damaged Fruits, with perfect security from injury by bruising. Fruits packed in these Crates always reach the market in the best condition, and are

WORTH 20 TO 30 PER CENT. MORE,

(by actual experiment) than such as are shipped in any other kind of Crate. It is also the most desirable Crate made, and will last four or five seasons with good care. Sample Crates, containing 48 qt. boxes, \$3.50; or 36 qt. boxes, \$3, sent, on application to the office of the "Rural World," 612 North 5th St., Saint Louis, Mo.—cash accompanying the order.

For State or County Rights, or material for making crates, address,
GOODALE, ALTON & CO.
415 Green St., St. Louis, Mo.

JEFF. K. CLARK'S IMPORTED Percheron Stallion BISMARCK.

Will make the ensuing season at my stock farm, 4 miles from Hannibal, on the Gravel Road. He is 6 years old; 17 hands high; very dark mottled; draft power over 5,000 pounds, weight near 1,700. A fast walker and trotter; splendid action; many of this breed have trotted their mile in less than 2:35. I will give \$200 for his best horse colt, and \$200 for his best mare colt, at the Hannibal fair next year.

Also, for sale,

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT HORN BULL CALVES,
CHESTER WHITE HOGS, ITALIAN BEES, HONEY,
CONCORD WINE of my own vintage, Choice SMALL
FRUITS, &c.

A. E. TRABUE,
Hannibal, Mo.

ap10-6t

SEED SWEET POTATOES.

For Sale by **WILLIAM STOMS & SONS**, 40 and
42 East Pearl Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

350 Barrels Early Goodrich Potatoes.

300 Barrels Early Buckeye do

300 Barrels Late Harrison do

200 Barrels White Sprout do

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CARBOLIC AND CRESYLIC SOAPS.

(Patented.)

For Destruction of Insects, and Cure of Skin
Diseases in Domestic Animals.

For household, physicians', and toilet use.

"Sheep Dip," to destroy tick, scab, &c. "Plant Protector," &c. Send for Descriptive Pamphlet.
Manufactured solely by

JAMES BUCHAN & CO.,

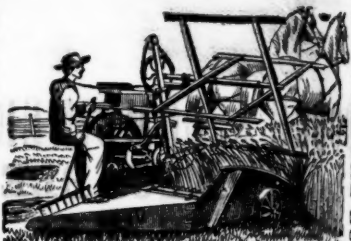
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190 Elizabeth Street, NEW YORK.

THE KIRBY ALWAYS VICTORIOUS.

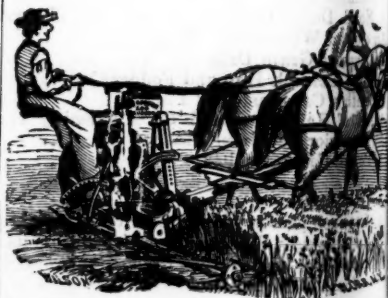


SELF RAKER!



HAND RAKER!

THE ONLY PERFECT COMBINED MACHINE.



AND MOWER!

ALL COMBINED IN ONE.

Cheapest in the World!

REPAIRS KEPT BY ALL AGENTS

FACTORY AT AUBURN, NEW YORK.

BRANCH OFFICES AT

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Chicago, Ill.; Philadelphia, Pa.

Office in St. Louis, at No. 124

Broadway.

DICK RANSOM, General Agent.

Address "D. M. OSBORNE & CO." at either place

mar13-3m

MENEELY'S BELLS.

(Established in 1826.)
Bells for Churches, Academics, Factories, etc., of which more have been made at this establishment than at all the other foundries in the country combined. Materials used, PURE COPPER AND TIN. All Bells warranted. An Illustrated Catalogue sent free upon application to E. A. & G. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y. feb27-15t



Curls! Curls!

SAMPLES SENT FREE.

A sample of Prof. Robb's Curlique will be sent free to any address. The CURLIQUE will curl the straightest hair on the first application (without injury) in soft, luxuriant, beautiful, flowing curls. Address with Stamp, Prof. B. H. ROBB, Parkman, Ohio. feb13-13t

SPRING 1869. Rochester Commercial Nurseries.

(Established, 1830.)
WM S. LITTLE, PROPRIETOR.
I offer for SPRING SALES a LARGE and UNBROKEN assortment of Nursery Products of excellent quality. Descriptive Catalogues, 80 pages, 10 cents. The Circular of prices, per dozen, per 100, per 1000, sent to all applicants. Nurserymen, Dealers and Planters, large and small, address, WM. S. LITTLE, Rochester, N. Y. mar&apr

FRUIT BOXES.

Cash orders for the HALLOCK, the LOCK, and the OCTAGON Quart Berry Boxes and for Crates; also for Peach, Grape or Vegetable Boxes, will be promptly filled by C. COLBY & CO., Manufacturers, South Pass (Cobden), Illinois. feb13-13t

HARRISON SEED POTATOES

For sale by E. A. RIEHL & BRO., Alton, Illinois, at \$2 50 per bushel; \$6 per barrel. ja9-4m

WILSON

SHUTTLE

Sewing Machine


For Simplicity, Durability and Beauty, stands without a rival. TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS CHEAPER than any other first-class Machine.

Agents Wanted.

THE WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., ap3-3m] 407 and 409 Walnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

FARMS AND TOWN LOTS.

Settlers Wanted Great Inducements Offered. The "Louisiana and Missouri River R.R.," having been permanently located to cross the "North Missouri R.R." at the new town of "Benton City," formerly Jefftown, 95 miles from St. Louis, we purpose to sell town lots, farming and fruit lands adjoining, for actual improvement, at very low prices. Address, D. R. MASON, Benton City, Audrain Co., Mo. Or, MASON & GRANT, No. 324 North 3d Street, St. Louis, Mo. mar27-13t



Fairbank's Standard SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.
Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., ang15-1y. 209 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

ART OF LOVE

This book shows how to gain the affections of the opposite sex. Any man or woman can thus win the one they love. For sale by all newdealers, or sent by mail for 25 cents; 3 for 50 cts.; 7 for \$1; or \$10 per 100. ap3-13t] TUTTLE & CO., 78 Nassau St., New York.

WILLIAM MILLER, JR.,

Importer and Breeder of
COTSWOLD SHEEP.
Post-office address, ATHA, Canada West. feb13-1y

OAKLAND HERD--PURE BRED

Short Horns, of the most valuable strains of blood at all times for sale. Also, **BERKSHIRE PIGS.** Catalogues furnished upon application. jan30-1yr D. M. McMILLAN, Xenia, Ohio.

CHOICE SHORT HORNS.

SEND for Catalogue of the herd. Farm and residence adjoining Harriestown (Toledo, Washash and Western R. R.), Macon county, Illinois. May 23-1y. J. H. PICKRELL.

THOROUGH-BRED & TROTTER HORSES

Short-Horn and Alderney Cattle, And South-Down Sheep, FOR SALE AT Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Woodford Co. Ky. feb27-1y] A. J. ALEXANDER.

Clover Hill Importing and Breeding Stock Farm.

Half a mile south of GLENDALE Station, P. R. R. Gold Dust and Black Hawk Horses, Thorough-bred Durham, Ayrshire & Jersey Cattle, **CHESTER WHITE & SUFFOLK PIGS** CASHMERE OR ANGORA GOATS, And fancy Poultry of all kinds, for sale. THE ROADSTER STALLIONS, Golden Rose Gold Dust, Lefty Gold Dust, and Flying Cloud Jr. will make season of 1869 at the above Farm. For circulars, or information, call at Farm, or address, L. W. H. WRIGHT, 614 North Commercial Street, St. Louis, Mo. mar20-13t

CRESYLIC & CARBOLIC COMPOUNDS.

Cresylic Plant Protector, For the protection of trees, plants, etc., from insects. In cans, 1, 3 and 5 pounds. Cresylic Sheep Dip: A safe and certain cure for scab. Will also destroy vermin on sheep; increase the quantity and improve the quality of the wool. Cresylic Ointment Destroys screw worm, cures foot-rot, and is a healing wash for galls and sores. Carbolic Disinfecting Soap Will destroy vermin on animals and protect them from flies, etc. Cresylic Medicated Toilet Soap Heals chapped hands, cutaneous eruptions, piles, etc. Cresylic Salt Rheum Soap Cures salt rheum and similar diseases. Cresylic Laundry Soap, For washing and disinfecting clothing, bedding, rooms, etc. Also, ROOFING PITCH and FELT, CARBOLIC ACID, Etc. Send for circulars and price lists to ST. LOUIS COAL TAR CO., 324 North 3d St., Saint Louis, Mo. jan30-6m

NATIVE FOREST EVERGREENS.

W. W. Smith, Hudson, Wis. Will furnish the following varieties, boxed and delivered on Steamboat on the St. Croix, in good condition. Season May 25th to June 5th. Balsam Fir; White and Black Spruce; White Norway and Dwarf Pine, Am. Arbor Vitae and Larch, from 6 to 12 inches, per 1000, \$10; per 5000, \$7.50 per M.; 10,000, \$5 per M. 12 to 18 inches, per 1000, \$12.50; per 5000, \$10 per M; per 10,000, \$7.50 per M. 18 to 24 inches, \$5 per 100; per 1000, \$25. Balsam Fir and Dwarf Pine, 2 to 3 feet, for retail trade, per 100, \$10; 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$15. The Dwarf Pine is a second growth on burnt ground—is recommended by the Ohio State Horticultural Society, in "Moore's Rural New Yorker," Jan. 9, '69, page 25. Terms made known on application. ap3



NATIVE FOREST EVERGREENS.

W. W. Smith, Hudson, Wis.

\$500.000 REWARD

In Beautiful Presents have been paid our Agents in all parts of the Union, and we would say to the Ladies that for ONE DOLLAR we are selling Silks, Shawls, Dry and Fancy Goods, Silver Ware, Furniture, Diamond Watches, Pianos, Cabinet Organs, &c., &c. Presents worth \$2 to \$500 sent free of charge to Agents sending Clubs of ten and upwards. Circulars sent free to any address. N. B. Shun all houses in this line with flaming advertisements, as they deceive you with long schedules and promises, which they have not the power or will to fulfil. Yours, very truly, WYETH & CO., P. O. Box 2931. Oct17-6mos. 42 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

GRAPE VINES.

Herbmont (Layers), Norton's Virginia (Layers), Concord, Hartford Prolific, and other leading varieties, at very low rates by the hundred or thousand. Also, DAHLIAS, GREENHOUSE and other BEDDING Plants, ROSES, Gladiolus, &c. Catalogues free to all applicants. Address, HENRY MICHEL, feb13tf 207 North 2d Street, St. Louis, Mo.

FLOWER SEEDS.

My Catalogues of Choice FLOWER SEEDS and **SPRING BULBS,** Are now ready, and will be sent to all applicants. Address, HENRY MICHEL, feb13tf 207 North 2d Street, St. Louis, Mo.

HARTFORD HAMBLETONIAN

WILL MAKE THE ENSUING SEASON (BEGINNING April 10th and ending July 1st, 1869), at the Mound City Track. The number of mares will be limited—consequently those wishing to secure the use of this high-bred Hambletonian stallion should apply early to the undersigned, or address Post-Office Box 2484, St. Louis. Call or send as above for pedigree, description, photograph of horse and terms. mar27-8. JOHN DILLE, Groom.

THE EXCELSIOR POTATO.—The great fault of most of Mr. Goodrich's potatoes is, want of quality for table use. I introduce

THE EXCELSIOR

a seedling from the "State of Maine," that originated in 1861, as A POTATO OF THE VERY HIGHEST QUALITY FOR THE TABLE, and not only so when first dug, but throughout the year, until potatoes come again. To assure the public in this matter, I HEREBY OFFER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR ANY SEEDLING, ORIGINATED WITHIN TEN YEARS, THAT, AFTER A TRIAL OF TWO SEASONS, SHALL EXCEL THE EXCELSIOR as a table potato. In my catalogue will be found letters from twelve persons who have grown and eaten the Excelsior, treating of its quality, productiveness, and comparative earliness. Circulars gratis to all. A limited quantity has been put in my hands for sale, at \$1 for one pound; \$4 for four pounds. I am not ALLOWED to SELL LARGER LOTS. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, ap3-4t Marblehead, Mass.



WM. H. LYMAN'S

CHOICE IMPORTED
FLOWER SEEDS
LEVERETT, MASS.

1869. Wm. H. LYMAN'S 1869. Illustrated Floral Guide and Catalogue of SEEDS and PLANTS, is now published, containing descriptions of over 1,600 varieties of Flower Seeds and Plants. It is splendidly illustrated with about thirty elegant wood engravings and two beautiful colored plates; one of which will be the celebrated "Mrs. POLLOCK" Geranium; colored from nature. In it will be found designs for arranging the flower garden, together with full directions for Sowing Seed, Transplanting, &c. This work will be sent free to all my customers, and to all others, on receipt of ten cents, which is not half the actual cost. I am also introducing to the Public my new Tomato, the LYMAN MAMMOTH CLUSTER, Dr. D. Rice, says: "Everybody should have it." For Illustrated Circular, containing description, recommendations, &c. Address WM. H. LYMAN, Importer of Seeds, Bulbs and Plants, Leverett, Mass. Jan. 2 t Myl

THE BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER.

Great Improvements for 1864.

CATALOGUES WITH FULL DESCRIPTIONS NOW READY,

And mailed free to all applicants. Send for it.

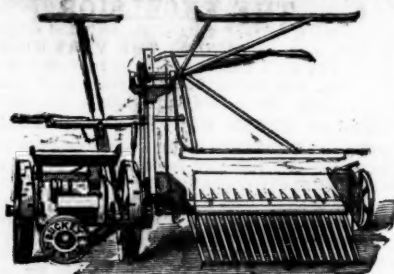
"The Best Always the Cheapest."

There is nothing about farming which pays half so well as the judicious selection of a full assortment of first-class agricultural implements, and in performing this duty, the experience of every successful farmer teaches that no safer rule can be adopted than to always buy the best implement of its class in market. No greater mistake was ever made than the too common one of taking the poorest of two articles, because it can be bought with a trifle less money, with a promise to yourself "that when you get able you will buy a better one," when the actual loss in one year, by way of imperfect work and untimely repairs, exceeds the entire value of a good article.

THE BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER

Has long stood at the head of its class, and has been a favorite among the farmers, and with those who have tested its work by practical use, no comment is necessary to recommend it to their favor, and yet we wish them carefully to examine the improvements made within the past two years in the manner of working the machine.

Those buying a Reaper and Mower for the first time, or who never owned or worked with a Buckeye, will find it very much to their interest to examine the same before purchasing any other machine.



THE BUCKEYE DROPPER

As a Reaper needs no better recommendation than a simple statement of the fact, that the demand has increased so rapidly that the manufacturers have never yet been able to fill their orders. It is, without doubt, the most simple, perfect and popular Reaper now in use—easily adjusted and easily repaired. But little time is ever lost by breakdowns by the farmer who starts into the harvest field with a brand new "Buckeye Dropper." The Dropper, has, since its introduction, been a perfect success. Never objected to, except by those wishing a Side Delivery. To supply that want.

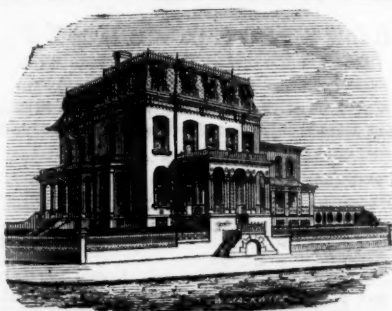
THE BUCKEYE Improved Self-Rake With Reel and Rake combined, is in the market for 1860, with improvements which will make it the favorite wherever used. The Rake embraces the correct principles, and is bound to succeed. Wherever tested the past harvest with the improvements, it gave perfect satisfaction.

On its first field trial at Lexington, Ky., June 30th, 1868, it earned

The Grand Gold Medal,

Nearly all of the prominent Self-Rakers in the country competing.

Send for Circulars.
WM. KOENIG & CO.,
General Western Agents,
207 North 2d St., Saint Louis, Mo.



ALLEN & BLACKBURN,

Sheet Slate and Plastic Slate Roofers.

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING and Double Plastic Slate Felt. The best Felt and the Cheapest and Best Roofing in the market—Waterproof and Fireproof. Orders solicited. Send for circulars. Sheet Slate roofs repaired on short notice.

Office, 513 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—To whom we will pay a liberal salary to solicit subscriptions for THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET and LITERARY MAGAZINE—the finest publication in the West. For particulars, address Cowan & Protzman, 16½ East Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind. mar20tf

ITALIAN QUEENS---Warranted

PURE, sent to any express office in the country.

Also, a few choice Colonies of Italian Bees. Apply to ELLEN S. TUPPER, Brighton, Iowa. dec19eowtf

SMALL FRUITS.

A large stock of Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Blackberries, &c. on hand, for the supply of our customers. COLMAN & SANDERS, 612 North Fifth St., St. Louis, Mo.

SEED POTATOES.

In store and for sale in lots to suit, 200 bushels of Celebrated Late Harrison Potatoes Will raise 425 to 500 bushels per acre—to be planted between the 1st and 15th of June. GUARANTEED Genuine. Price \$2 per bushel. TRY THEM. Call on or address, CLARK & DOZIER, 113 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo. It

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FRUIT COMMISSION HOUSE.

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Will receive from the Growers all kinds of Fruit, and sell the same at the best rates obtainable in the market. Their Fruit store being situated on Fifth Street nearly opposite the splendid Union Market, gives them unusual facilities for selling fruits at best rates.

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ROSE, 4 lbs. by mail, for \$2; or \$5 per peck, by Express, \$15 per bushel, \$40 per bbl. WHITE CHILI, 4 lbs. by mail, \$1.50; or \$2 per peck, by Express, \$12 per bbl. ANDER, \$4 per bbl. EARLY GOODRICH, \$3.50 per bbl. HARRISON, \$4 per bbl. ORONO, (of best quality,) \$4 per bbl. NEW WHITE PEACHBLOW, EARLY WHITE PEACHBLOW, EARLY SHAW, SHAKERS FANCY AND FARFARSHIRE RED, \$5 per bbl. Prices to the trade on application. Send a stamp for our Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue of Seed Potatoes and Rare Vegetable Seeds. L. D. SCOTT & CO., Huron, Ohio. [It

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We have on hand and for sale the patent TUCK or LOCK Quart Strawberry Box, with hollow bottom, put together without tacks; can be made by the pickers in the field as they walk. The best and cheapest box yet made. Also, crates holding 24 quarts each. Those growing

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Will find nothing equal to this box anywhere. No ORDERS for LESS than 1000 quart boxes or 25 crates received. Prices of the material in St. Louis for boxes, one cent each—crates, 25 cents each.

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